The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4930 號十三百九千四第 日十初月七年酉癸治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1873. 一拜禮 號一月九英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Aug. 29, GUINEVERE, Brit. sh., 879, Anthony, London 14th May, General.—AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Aug. 29, THERESE, Ger. bk., 412, C. Jensen, Newchwang 3rd August, 9,000 piculs Beans.—SCHELLHASS & Co.

Aug. 30, NAMOA, Brit. str., 862, G. T. Westoby, Singapore 13th August, Saigon 25th, Rice.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Aug. 30, CITY OF EXETER, Brit. str., from Whampoa.

Aug. 30, FAUGH BALAUGH, British bk., 277, O'Keefe, Newchwang 9th August, 600 piculs Beans.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

Aug. 30, CYPHRENES, British str., 1,279, S. Stephen, Foochow 28th August, Tea.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Aug. 31, BEN LEDI, Brit. str., 999, Buchanan, London 7th, Malta 19th, Port Said 24th, Suez 26th, Aden 2nd August, Penang 19th, and Singapore 23rd, General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Aug. 31, BOMBAY, Brit. str., 1,312, F. Davies, Bombay, 11th Aug., Galle 18th, Penang 23rd, and Singapore 25th, General.—F. & O. S. Co.

Aug. 30, KWANGTUNG, British str., 491, Pitman, Tamsui 26th, Foochow 28th, and Amoy 29th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Aug. 31, FLYING CLOUD, British bk., 344, S. Milner, Newchwang August 7th, 7,500 piculs Beans.—CHINESE.

Aug. 31, CHINA, Ger. str., 642, Hennings, Shanghai 27th Aug., General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Aug. 31, HOHENZOLLERN, German bk., 270, M. Hashagen, Whampoa 28th August, General.—MELCHERS & Co.

Aug. 31, HINDOSTAN, Brit. str., 991, John A. Miller, Calcutta 17th August, Penang 23rd, and Singapore 25th, General.—D. SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Départures.

Aug. 30, SHARPERTON, for Manila.
Aug. 30, LUZON, str., for Singapore.
Aug. 30, BOY BENDIXEN, for Whampoa.
Aug. 30, PEIHO, for Whampoa.
Aug. 31, AMOY, for Newchwang.
Aug. 31, PAPA, for Newchwang.
Aug. 30, WILHELM, for Whampoa.
Aug. 30, TAFFARETTE, for Saigon.
Aug. 30, LUCRE, for Chefoo.
Aug. 30, BOKHARA, str., for Singapore and Bombay.
Aug. 31, ISABELITA Y MARIA, for Manila.
Aug. 31, CATHERINE, for Amoy.
Aug. 31, PAPA, for Newchwang.
Aug. 31, DANUBE, str., for Saigon.
Aug. 31, CYPHRENES, str., for London.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 31ST.

Sharperton, for Manila.
Danube, str., for Bangkok.
Norna, str., for Swatow.
Luzon, str., for Singapore.
Catharine, for Amoy.
Boy Bendizen, for Whampoa.
Peiho, for Whampoa.
Amoy, for Newchwang.
Papa, for Newchwang.

Passengers.

Per *Namoa*, str., from Singapore, &c.,—170 Chinese.

Per *China*, str., from Shanghai:—Mr. Hill and 27 Chinese.

Per *Cyphrenes*, from Foochow:—Mr. Galton.

Per *Ben Ledi*, str., from London &c.:—Mr. Timby and 125 Chinese.

Per *Namoa*, str., from Singapore:—170 Chinese.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., from Coast Port:—Capt. and Mr. Heinshein, Rev. Mr. Loerchor, Rev. Mr. Sadler, Messrs. Taylor, Solomon, P. Muller, one seaman and one boy, and four European deck, and 20 Chinese.

Per *Bombay*, str., from Bombay:—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Allan, Mr. A. de Guigne. For Shanghai.—Messrs. Allan and W. G. Hagen. For Yokohama.—Messrs. R. Ross and T. Formaca.

Per *Hindostan*, str., from Calcutta, &c.:—Messrs. Otto Weylandt, M. Y. Martin, and J. G. Dunn, and 80 Chinese.

Per *Sharperton*, for Manila:—1 Siamese and 20 Chinese.

Per *Norna*, str., for Swatow:—150 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamer *Bombay* reports left Bombay on 11th August, Galle 18th, Penang 23rd, and Singapore 25th; had fine weather throughout.

The British bark *Flying Cloud* reports left Newchwang on August 7th, had fine weather throughout, S.W. wind to the 26th, since when N.E. winds to arrival.

The German bark *Therese* reports left Newchwang on 3rd August, experienced calms, light variable winds, and equally weather throughout the passage.

The German steamer *China* reports left Shanghai on the 27th August, experienced fresh N.E. monsoon throughout; passed the steamship *Acantha*, off Amoy, on the morning of 30th, and the French mail steamer *Ava* off the Brothers, bound North.

The British bark *Faugh Balaugh* reports left Newchwang on 9th August, experienced the first three days light variable winds, then strong S.W. winds to off Shanghai, from whence got variable winds, light airs, and calms to port.

The British steamer *Cyphrenes* reports left Foochow on 28th August, at 2 a.m., experienced light N.E. winds throughout. On the night of the 28th, at 10 p.m., passed the P. M. S. *China*, off the Brothers. On the 29th, p.m., passed two mail steamers, names unknown, off the Cape of Good Hope. Arrived off the Ninepins at midnight of the 29th. In Foochow, steamer *Canton*, loading.

The British S. S. *Hindostan* reports left Calcutta on 17th August, Penang on 23rd, and Singapore on 25th. From Singapore to 13.00 N., light S.W. monsoon, from thence to arrival variable winds from North to East, latter part fresh E.N.E. wind with heavy swell. In lat. 11.40 N., long. 110.28 E., passed one of Messrs. Holt's steamers, bound South. At Singapore steamers *Palocelus* and *Hitorian*.

The British steamer *Ben Ledi* reports left London on 7th July, arrived at Malta on the 19th, and left same day; arrived at Port Said 24th, and entered the canal the same night. Left Suez on the 26th; arrived at Aden 1st August, and left next day; arrived at Penang 18th, and left on the 19th; arrived at Singapore on the 21st, and sailed on the 23rd. Had Southerly winds to 11 N. lat.; since when light Northerly winds to arrival. In Penang, experienced a slight earthquake, lasting from ten to fifteen seconds.

(For continuation of Shipping Reports see third page.)

...ion Sales To-day.

None.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. | H. B. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " " "
12 " 5 " " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.
Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ % subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 % subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 966 Hongkong, 13th June, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
NOTICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.
The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year $300 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

To be Let.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE No. 19, Elgin Street, opposite to the Portuguese Club.
Apply to
N. MODY & Co.
14d 1358 Hongkong, 19th August, 1873.

TO LET.
MARINE Lot No. 121, Wanchi, fronting on the Praya, now occupied by the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, as a Ship and Timber Yard.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1350 Hongkong, 18th August, 1873.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE No. 5, in Peel Street, undergoing repairs, having a well, and good accommodation and out-offices, and a good view from the Second Story.
Also, a Spacious GODOWN, on the Ground Floor of the House No. 17, corner of Peel Street, and Gage Street.
Apply to
H. A. ASGER & H. ESMAIL.
1m 1351 Hongkong, 18th August, 1873.

TO LET.
THE HOUSES Nos. 3 and 6 in Seymour Terrace. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 1328 Hongkong, 15th August, 1873.

TO LET.
THAT Commodious HOUSE No. 5, Chancery Lane. Possession can be had on the 1st September.
Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
tf 1319 Hongkong, 14th August, 1873.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
THE HOUSE No. 12, Arbuthnot Road, lately occupied by Mr. A. E. VAUCHER.
Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
tf 1236 Hongkong, 1st August, 1873.

TO LET,
(Immediate Possession.)
THE HOUSES Nos. 5 and 8, West Terrace.
Apply to
J. P. DA COSTA,
East Point, or No. 7, Chancery Lane.
tf 1221 Hongkong, 30th July, 1873.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE No. 1 in Caine Road, near the Italian Convent.
Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1161 Hongkong, 19th July, 1873.

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS GODOWN and OFFICE in Queen's Road.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1147 Hongkong, 15th July, 1873.

TO LET.
THE HOUSES Nos. 35, 37, 41, 43, and 45, in Wyndham Street.
Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1051 Hongkong, 28th June, 1873.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
THE OFFICES, Compradore's PREMISES, &c., situated over the office of the undersigned, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Apply to
THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED,
No. 39, Queen's Road Central.
tf 950 Hongkong, 16th June, 1873.

FOR RENT.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN, at Wanchi.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 781 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

TO BE LET.
THE HOUSE No. 13, Staunton Street, containing 7 Rooms. Side entrance for Servants. Possession can be had on 1st proximo.
Apply to
J. H. COX,
41, Queen's Road.
tf 918 Hongkong, 10th June, 1873.

TO LET,
With prompt possession.
NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Outhouses, &c. Water laid on. Rent, Fifty Dollars per month. Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 1109 Hongkong, 8th July, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1872, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims nor alterations subsequently admitted.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
4m 1079 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
4m 1082 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of *Twenty per cent.* (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1069 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Auction.

FURNITURE SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 3rd September, 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the Property of a gentleman lately deceased, consisting of—
Fancy Rep Carved CHAIRS, COUCHES, MIRRORS, CARD TABLES, Marble-top TABLES, CHANDELIER, OLIOGRAPHS, WARDROBE, Iron BEDSTEAD, CHESTS of DRAWERS, Dressing TABLE, SIDEBOARD, Dining TABLE, GLASS, CROCKERY, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CARPET, FENDER and Fire IRONS.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1431 Hongkong, 1st September, 1873.

FURNITURE SALE.
ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 8th September, 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Residence of
W. H. G. HOCKIN, Esq.,
No. 4, Mosque Terrace,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Damask Covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, TABLES, PICTURES, CURTAINS, DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, Iron BEDSTEADS, Mahogany Marble-top WASHSTAND and Dressing TABLE.
Also,
A PIANO.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1432 Hongkong, 1st September, 1873.

NOTICE.
THE SALE of the PROPERTIES, Nos. 29, 46, 158, and 159a, Yokohama, is POSTPONED until the beginning of December.
BOURNE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
7d 1411 Yokohama, 18th August, 1873.

WANTED.—TWO ROOMS, by a Single Gentleman; situation above or neighbourhood of Caine Road. Address, stating terms, "B.," care of this office.
7d 1391 Hongkong, 26th August, 1873.

WANTED BY A EUROPEAN.
A SITUATION to attend on a Lady or Family in the Colony, or leaving the Colony preferred. A good needle-woman, and willing to make herself generally useful. Address, "A.," *Daily Press* Office.
1388 Hongkong, 25th August, 1873.

ROSE & CO.
BEG to intimate to their Customers and the Public generally, that their branch business in Queen's Road will be MOVED to their Premises in Wellington Street, on the 1st of September.
Their usual Season's CLEARING SALE will commence on the 1st September, and continue for one month, to make room for their Shipments of AUTUMN and WINTER STOCK.
tf 1392 Hongkong, 26th August, 1873.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
Re NORTON AND ANOTHER, *Bankrupts.*
IN pursuance of an order of the Chief Justice, dated this day, I hereby authorise you jointly to carry on the business of you, the said Bankrupts, from this date until the appointment of a Creditor's Assignee, provided always that the proceeds and profits thereof shall be accounted for to me, and that the Estate shall not be responsible for any losses that may be incurred in carrying on the same.
Dated this ninth day of August, A.D. 1873.
W. H. ALEXANDER,
Registrar and Official Assignee.
1292 Hongkong, 9th August, 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of $10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1358 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.
A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	½ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛th per cent.	
Not exceeding.....	1 month	¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.....	3 "	½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding.....	6 "	¾ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of		1 "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September 1869.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE Partnership hitherto existing between CHARLES VINCENT and ROBERT HANNAH CAIRNS, as *Marine Surveyors*, under the Style of VINCENT & CAIRNS, ceased this day by mutual consent. The said CHARLES VINCENT retires, and the said ROBERT HANNAH CAIRNS will in future carry on the Business in his own name.
R. H. CAIRNS.
No. 1, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th August, 1873. [tf 1371

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr. L. HAUSCHILD, in our house, ceased from this date.
WM. G. HALE & Co.
1m 1266 Saigon, 28th July, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. JOHN H. SMITH ceased on the 30th of April last.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 708 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
A. CORDES & Co.
tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

THE co-partnership hitherto existing between ISAAC M. BULL, JAMES PURDON, JOHN G. PURDON, and S. HUBBARD CLARKE, in Hongkong and China, under the name or style of "BULL, PURDON & Co.," ceased this day by effluxion of time.
Outstanding accounts will be settled by either of the partners, who for that purpose are authorized to sign the firm in liquidation.
BULL, PURDON & Co.
684 Hongkong, 30th April, 1873.

WITH reference to the above notice, the business heretofore carried on by BULL, PURDON & Co. will be conducted by the undersigned, under the style or firm of PURDON & Co.
Mr. HENRY W. DAVIS is authorized to sign the name of the Firm, and will retain the management of the business at Hongkong and Canton.
Mr. JOHN ODELL will continue to conduct the business at Foochow, and is authorized to sign the name of the Firm at that port.
JOHN G. PURDON.
685 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE Steamer *FOWAN* left this for CANTON on MONDAY, the 18th August, at 6 P.M. Until further notice, this Steamer will ply between HONGKONG and CANTON, leaving HONGKONG on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6 P.M., and CANTON on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 5 P.M. Rates of Passage Money will be the same as by the Company's Day Steamers.
Printed Tariffs of Rates of Freight per Day and Night Steamers, can be had at the Company's Office.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1341 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1873, of $10 per share, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after THURSDAY, the 28th August.
By order,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
Secretary.
1m 1393 Hongkong, 26th August, 1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th June last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per Share of $125, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
tf 1322 Hongkong, 13th August, 1873.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.....	3 "	¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding.....	6 "	½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

N.B.—Short period Policies can be renewed for a term to complete 12 months, the premium charged for such prolonged term being the balance of the Annual Premium.
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

Intimations.

AVIS.
MESSIEURS les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français, sont informés qu'il leur est strictement interdit de faire intervenir, en affaires *essentiellement et purement Françoises*, quelque Agent Public que ce soit agissant en non d'après lois ou réglements étrangers, à moins d'autorisation ou avis préalable du soussigné et ce, sous les peines édictées par le Décret-loi de Mars, 1852.
Le Gerant du Consulat de France,
OH. L. DE LA FOREST.
tf 1405 Hongkong, 28th August, 1873.

NOTICE.
NEITHER the Captain, Owners, or Agents are responsible for any debts contracted by either Officers or Crew of the S. S. *Scotland*.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1418 Hongkong, 30th August, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM and after MONDAY, the 25th inst., the *WHITE CLOUD* will run between MACAO and CANTON, in the place of the *SPARK*.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1374 Hongkong, 21st August, 1873.

NOTICE.
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
CAPITAL—1,250,000 DOLLARS, IN 500 SHARES OF $2,500 EACH.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, $250,000; OR $500 PER SHARE.
Provisional Committee.
THOMAS PYKE, Esq., of Messrs. Birley & Co.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
A. JOOST, Esq., of Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
H. LOWCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
The Hon. P. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
The Hon. JAS. WHITTALL, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
H. B. LEMANN, Esq., of Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AT a GENERAL MEETING held on TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1873, it was resolved to continue the Society from the 1st of January, 1874, on the basis of a continuous Office, with an annual reallotment of the Shares, and to increase the number of Shares to 500 of $2,500 each, with $500 per Share paid up, instead of 250 Shares of $5,000, with 1,000 per Share paid up.
Applications for Shares in the new Society, in the subjoined form, will be received until Noon of Saturday, the 15th November next, at the Office of the Society in Hongkong, and until Noon of Saturday, the 1st November next, at the several Agencies of the Society.
Forms of Application for Shares are obtainable from the Secretary in Hongkong, and from the Society's Agents at the various ports.
By order of the Provisional Committee,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
..... 1873.
To the Provisional Committee of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
GENTLEMEN,—
I hereby request that you will allot to ..... Shares in the above Society, and ..... agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to....., and..... agree to pay the First Call of Five Hundred Dollars per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when called upon to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant
Name.....
Address.....
1135]

NOTICE.
HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE business of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st August proximo, until further notice.
By order,
MICHAEL MOSS,
Secretary.
tf 1231 Hongkong, 30th July, 1873.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate

Above 1 month, and not exceeding.....	3 "	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding.....	6 "	¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

NOTIFICATION.
RENTERS of LAND on the British Concession, Shamien, are requested to pay into H. M. Consulate the rent due by them for the year ending 4th September, 1873; and it is hereby notified, that any lots upon which the ground rent is not paid by the 4th September next, will, under the conditions of Lease, revert to Her Majesty's Government.
CHAS. T. GARDNER,
Acting Vice-Consul.
H. M. Consulate,
22d 1318 Canton, 20th July, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 "

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"CITY OF EXETER"
R. Bovey, Master, will be dispatched for the Port TO-DAY, the 1st September, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
2d 1421 Hongkong, 30th August, 1873.

FOR SAIGON.
THE Steam-ship
"NAMOA,"
Captain Westoby, will be dispatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 2nd September, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 1424 Hongkong, 30th August, 1873.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND HIOGO.
THE British Steamer
"BEN LEDI,"
Captain Buchanan, will be despatched for the above ports, on WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd September, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
3d 1425 Hongkong, 1st September, 1873.

FOR MANILA AND ILOILO.
THE Spanish Barque
"PEPITA,"
Aldecoa, Master, will have immediate dispatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1422 Hongkong, 30th August, 1873.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Brig
"SAN LORENZO,"
Ledesma,

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"
FOR 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,
in addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;
also of
THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for this Work)
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;
besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5 for with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao .....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..... " QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOTZADA & Co.
Saigon..... " M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta.....*Englishman* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" .....Messrs. GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
" ..... " BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.
Chefoo and Newchwang. " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th July, at Broadholm, Lockerbie, N.B., the wife of WM. KESWICK, of Hongkong, of a daughter.

On the 20th July, at Hurst, Sussex, the wife of JOHN GODDARD, (late of Japan), of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 16th July, at Snowler House, Longwood, Huddersfield, BUTTERWORTH BROADBENT, second son of John Broadbent, of Longwood-Edge, aged 36.

On the 19th July, suddenly, on board the *Caledia*, off Malta, on his voyage home from Yokohama, Japan, THOMAS MERRY, of Coventry, aged 35 years.

On the 13th July, at the Manor House, Moneymore, Ireland, after a short illness, HENRY ROWLEY MILLER, J.P., Agent for the Drapers Company's Estates in Ireland, aged 34 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1873.

WE extract from the Government *Gazette* of Saturday the draft ordinance with reference to Barristers and Attorneys. It will be seen that the ATTORNEY-GENERAL has fully redeemed the pledge made by H. E. the GOVERNOR, that the object of the amendment should be carried out in a liberal spirit. Short of absolute amalgamation—which, despite the opposition made to it, will assuredly some day be established in the Colony—it would be difficult to place the matter upon a more liberal basis, and we trust that the ordinance will be passed with little alteration. There is only one point at which there is an opening for suggestions, and that is, whether it might not be reasonable for Barristers to be permitted to practise in the Bankruptcy and Probate Courts. In many cases, in both these Courts it is only necessary to put in an appearance, and the work to be performed is such as comes quite as much within the province of one branch of the profession as the other. There is a possible ambiguity about clause IV., in regard to this point. It states that Barristers may appear before the Summary Court, the Magistrates' Courts and other Courts of inferior jurisdiction. We presume this includes the Supreme Court sitting in Summary Jurisdiction, but it may become a question whether it includes, or does not include, the Probate and Bankruptcy proceedings, and it might perhaps be well that this point should be cleared up to avoid any misunderstanding at a future time. With this exception, the ordinance, so far as we can judge, is satisfactory, and judging from what the Hon. Mr. ROWETT said at the last meeting of the Council, we doubt not it will meet his approval, and that of his supporters, so that we may practically look upon the desired reform as accomplished.

The fact that a satisfactory ordinance has been framed by the legal representative of the Executive, must not of course be taken to indicate that the energetic manner in which the Hon. Mr. ROWETT brought the subject forward was in any way superfluous. When he first mooted the subject, he was met by very ready and tolerably sharp opposition by the legal members of the Council, and the event proved that he was right in concluding that that opposition would be continued at the next meeting. We owe, therefore, a very great deal to the hon. member for the pains he took in the matter, though it is at the same time only just to acknowledge that the local Government have fairly and frankly met the wishes of the public, on the facts being represented.

As is the case with all reforms of this character, now that it is virtually accomplished, it appears a matter of great surprise that this was not done sooner. We believe that very few people will, now that the subject has been reduced within comprehensible limits, see any ground for the grave apprehensions of disaster, which have been foreshadowed by the CHIEF-JUSTICE, and to some extent by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, as likely to result from Barristers coming into contact with clients, and from other like causes. Nobody will jump out of his seat terror-stricken on reading the short ordinance which appears in these columns to-day. It is a simple, practical measure of reform, with very little but its plain business bearing to attract attention or discussion.

There is one bearing of the present reform which it is well to notice, as though in one sense not of great moment, in another it is of considerable public importance. The ordinance which is about to be passed will doubtless be the means of affording useful employment to certain of the Barristers, who, by an accident, happen to be somewhat more numerous than usual in the Colony at the present moment. A great deal of talk has been indulged in by those who set themselves against any change, on the ground that the measure was only designed to find employment for a few learned gentlemen, who happened at the moment to have cast their lot on these shores. It would be idle to ignore that this fact probably formed to some extent an element in the movement, but it appears to us that its bearing is precisely in the opposite direction to that which was given to it by the opponents of the proposed measure. Hitherto Hongkong has offered no field for Junior Barristers. Either a man fell into practice which would at home be only given to men of the highest attainments at once, or he was left without employment, and had to leave the place. The result, of course, was that the number of Barristers was reduced to a minimum, and that we have had repeated difficulties on this score, such as not very long ago finding the regularly appointed judge of the Summary Court, not only acting as ATTORNEY-GENERAL, but actually appearing at the bar of the Supreme Court to plead a case. Were more barristers in the Colony, such an anomaly as this need never exist, and by affording them an opportunity of pleading in cases which have hitherto been managed by the Solicitors' clerks—the Solicitors themselves being too busy to attend to them—we shall not only have the cases better pleaded, but will keep up a relay of comparatively young Barristers, who will gain experience of the utmost value in the Colony in the subordinate Courts, and be able to fill vacancies in the higher positions at the bar as they from time to time occur—while new men really possessing talent, will be able here, as elsewhere, to rise with comparative rapidity from small beginnings. There is every reason in Hongkong to encourage men of talent in the legal profession to come to the place, and it is, therefore, very bad policy to shut up any fair avenue which would in others places be open to them.

The above is probably the only point on which the general public might have doubts as to the advisability of the measure now about to be passed; but we hardly think that the correctness of the view just expressed can be disputed; or that there can really be two opinions as to the salutary effects which will result from the step which has been taken to adapt the arrangements with regard to legal practitioners to the requirements of the public and the profession.

The steamer *Antenor* arrived at Shanghai on the 29th ultimo; the steamer *Ajax* left on the 30th ultimo.

Foochow advices to the 23rd ultimo, which arrived yesterday, report that the Tea Market became more active during the last week of the fortnight, a reaction having set in on receipt of the advices of the sale of the *Cathay's* cargo at rom unremunerative rates. An advance of half a tael to a tael was established on medium grades, and those of the grades below became more in favour of sellers.

WE have received a copy of the second part of the fourth volume of the "Far East," an illustrated journal published at the *Japan Gazette* office. It contains some very excellent photographic illustrations of Japanese life, and the text is well compiled. The "Far East" will afford to distant readers a very good idea of the country and its inhabitants, and will doubtless become a popular work, if it keeps up to its present standard.

The Registrar-General's report of the births, deaths, and marriages in the Colony for the second quarter of the current year, shows a total of 439 births and 706 deaths in Victoria and the districts of Sowkewan, Stanley, Aberdeen and Kowloong. Of this number, 38 births and 39 deaths occurred among the European population. The death rate of the whole population of the Colony was 23.03 for every thousand living.

The *Gazette* of Saturday publishes the text of two ordinances recently promulgated by the King of Cambodia, with reference to the residence of Europeans in his territory. Those who desire to do so, will first have to make a *declaration of their place of residence* to the high mandarin at Pnon-peuh, and in the provinces to the mandarins in charge. They will be called upon to submit to the laws of the Kingdom, and obey the ordinances, and they will be placed under the exceptional jurisdiction established for the French by Art. 7 of the Treaty of August, 1863.

The *Straits Times* of the 21st ultimo has the following:—The German steamer *Egeria*, which arrived on Tuesday afternoon, towed into this port the Siamese barque *Advance*, Captain Laursen, with which she had been in collision on Monday night. The barque has lost mainmast, foremast, bowsprit and cutwater, and sustained damages estimated at between $15,000 and $20,000. The *Advance* left this on the 17th for Hongkong, with a cargo of sapanwood, rice, &c., laden in the Gulf of Siam. There have, we hear, been cross-actions for damages instituted between the steamer and barque.

The last number of the Hongkong *Punch* has some very good general matter and illustrations, and contains an original feature which calls for notice. Leaving for the moment its jocular strain, it gives the following poem in memory of the late Mr. Ottley, which will doubtless be read with pleasure by his numerous friends in the Colony:—

GEORGE OSBORN OTTLEY.
ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.
4th August, 1873

Come let us drop our wonted tone of levity,
And speak in whispers and with bated breath,
Of him, who, full of life, with awful brevity
Was clutched, all laughter, to the cold breast of Death.

See where that group of sportive athletes, gliding
Through the green waters, play their boyish pranks,
How little reck they of the woe betiding
Yon' foremost.—Foremost alas, too, in Death's ranks!

An antic and a grimace,—and he's gone.
Quick to escape those oars so swiftly plied—
God—but he rises! And his corpse anon
Is borne ashore, that fatal eventide.

A flash of time,—a gen'rous youth is dead:
An instant, and his bounding heart is stilled;
His web of life is rent unto a shred;
His youth of promise perished—unfulfilled.

Bend we a trembling knee at the obscurity
That shrouds the judgments of our Heavenly Maker:
Awaiting faithfully the undimmed futurity,
Promised of God, The giver and The Taker.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 27th August, 1873.

Captain Parjah has been appointed Senior Naval Officer at Hongkong.

Austrian Lloyds' have decided to run a line of steamers to Hongkong next Spring.

The Carlists have captured Estella.

SINGAPORE, 29th August, 1873.

Cholera at Singapore is reduced to two deaths daily.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1873.

THE BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS' ORDINANCE.

Subjoined is the text of the proposed Barristers and Solicitors' Ordinance, which has been drawn up by the Attorney-General:—

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to regulate and define the practice of Barristers and Attorneys admitted and enrolled by the Supreme Court, and to amend the Law in relation thereto.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate and define the practice of Barristers and Attorneys admitted and enrolled by the Supreme Court, and to amend the law in relation thereto: Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I.—In the construction of this Ordinance, the Term "Attorney" shall include "Solicitor," and the expression "Court of Summary Jurisdiction" shall include the Supreme Court sitting in Summary Jurisdiction under any Ordinance which may hereafter be passed.

II.—From and after the passing of this Ordinance, the Rules of the Legal Profession and the Laws now in force in relation to the practice of Barristers and Attorneys admitted and enrolled by the Supreme Court shall be modified to the extent hereinafter mentioned.

Barristers.

III.—A Barrister may, without the intervention of an Attorney, hold consultations with clients, and give opinions in all matters whatever.

IV.—A Barrister may, without the intervention of an Attorney, appear for a client in all Criminal Proceedings before the Supreme Court, and in all Civil Proceedings in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and in all Proceedings whatever before any Magistrate's Court, or other Court of inferior Jurisdiction.

V.—A Barrister may receive any fees directly from a client, for any professional business which he may transact, without the intervention of an Attorney.

VI.—No Barrister shall practice as a Notary Public.

Attorneys.

VII.—An Attorney may practise as an Advocate in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

VIII.—No Attorney who shall be admitted and enrolled by the Supreme Court after the commencement of this Ordinance, shall, while in the employment of another Attorney, practise on his own account, or in his own name, or transact any legal business otherwise than as clerk to such other Attorney.

IX.—An Attorney may make an agreement in writing with a client respecting the amount and manner of payment of his fees, costs, charges, or disbursements in respect of business done by him, whether as a Solicitor or as an Advocate, either by a gross sum, or by commission or percentage, or by salary or otherwise, and either at the same, or at a greater, or at a less rate than the rate at which he would otherwise be entitled to be remunerated: Provided always that no such agreement shall affect any rights or remedies of the parties to any suit for the recovery of the full amount of any costs which may be awarded to them.

Existing Laws.

X.—Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be deemed to affect the Rules of the Legal Profession, and the existing Laws relating to to Barristers and Attorneys, further or otherwise than is herein expressly provided.

LOSS OF THE GERMAN SCHOONER "R. J. ROBERTSON."

The following particulars of the loss of the German schooner *R. J. Robertson*, have been kindly furnished by Captain Hernshein:—

The above schooner left Foochow on the 3rd July, laden with tea, and bound to Adelaide. On the 8th July sighted the Island of Tipinsan, one of Meiaco Sima Group, the wind at the time being Easterly, and increasing in strength, with a high swell from the S.E. The weather having a threatening appearance endeavoured to run to the Southward, the wind keeping Easterly. At 8 p.m. the gale increasing, took in all sail, and lay-to on the port tack. During the night the wind increased to hurricane force, and at 7 a.m. on the 9th a high sea rising under the bow, carried away the jibboom and foretopmast. Cleared the wreck away as soon as possible to ease the ship, as she was lying on her starboard side. At 2 p.m. another heavy sea struck the vessel on her port quarter with great force, carrying away the wheel, and washing overboard the two seamen stationed there, one of whom was recovered by throwing a rope to him from on board, and on reaching the deck he was found to have had his leg broken; the other was not seen to rise again. As the vessel would not bring up to the wind, decided on cutting away the foremast to ease her, which in falling carried away a portion of the mainmast. The seas continuing to break on board, carried away a portion of the bulwarks and stove in the cabin on deck. The hurricane still continued to increase in strength, the wind keeping Easterly, and the bar. being 29.50. At 8 p.m., while endeavouring to fasten the after hatch, a sea coming on board washed the carpenter overboard, and he was not seen again. At 2 a.m. on the 10th the wind moderated a little, and at noon the sea also began to decrease, but the heavy rolling of the vessel would not permit of any one standing on deck. At daybreak on the 11th endeavoured to make sail on the stump of the mainmast, but while doing so observed land on the lee bow, and discovered that the current was setting the vessel towards it at the rate of 3 to 4 knots an hour. In consequence ceased setting sail, got up chain, and cleared the anchors ready for letting go. Tried to get out a boat, but as the crew was reduced to four working hands, was unable to do so, the remainder of the crew being disabled. At 11 a.m. the breakers were seen distinctly on a reef on the starboard bow, about half a mile from the shore. Let go the anchors about a cable's length from the reef, and paid out 45 fathoms of chain, when the vessel brought up in about four fathoms of water, with a coral bottom. The anchors remained fast, but the heavy sea running was making a sweep of the vessel fore and aft. At 2 p.m. saw some men coming from the shore in a canoe to the reef; when means were taken to attract their notice, and an endeavour was made to hold communication with them, and get a rope attached to some planks through the surf, but the attempt proved unsuccessful, the natives, only picking up the planks and leaving the reef. During the night of the 12th the wind and sea moderated a great deal; got up from below all spare chain to allow the vessel to get closer to the reef, in case of need. In the position the vessel was lying, and in her crippled condition there was little chance of being able to proceed on the voyage or reach a port to repair. On the morning of the 12th at 8 a.m. two canoes containing natives came from the shore through the breakers and came alongside. The natives brought with them water and millet, which they kindly offered to the captain, but not being in want of provisions the offer was declined. With their help, however, succeeded in getting out a boat, and placed in it the injured seamen, some of the crew returning to the shore in the canoes, and the vessel was then abandoned. The natives received the shipwrecked crew very kindly, and took them to a house, where they attended to the sick, so far as lay in their power. Great difficulty was had in making the natives understand what was wanted, as they could neither speak English nor Chinese. On the following day (13th) finding the vessel was still riding at her anchors, obtained two canoes, and went on board, accompanied by some natives, but as the sea was running very high succeeded in saving only a few clothes and a little provisions, as the natives were afraid to remain alongside any longer. At 3 p.m., the wind having again increased from the Eastward, the vessel broke from her anchorage and was thrown on her port side on the reef, where she soon went to pieces. On the 14th saw parts of the wreck inside the reef, but there was nothing of any value recovered, as the things were smashed to pieces. The Captain and crew stayed on the Island until the 11th August, receiving very kind treatment from the natives, who allotted three men as interpreters to attend to their wants. On the above date went on board a junk from Loochoo, which the mandarins offered to present to the captain, so that he might reach the China coast. On the 16th the mandarins called the captain to the Yamen, and handed him a document, which purported to relate that his vessel had been wrecked on the Island, and that they presented him with the junk to enable him to reach a port in China, and that he was at liberty to dispose of the junk for his own benefit, as well as of the stores, which they had provided in a very liberal manner. On the 19th, the wind being favourable, took leave of the natives, who would not accept any present in return for their hospitality, and directed a course for Kelung, Formosa, where the junk reached without mishap on the 21st. At this place the Customs officials offered every assistance, and the following day they were conveyed overland to Tamsui, where, after a few days, the steamer *Kwangtung* arrived, and Captain Pitman kindly offered the Captain and crew a passage to Hongkong, which was accepted, and they arrived here on Saturday night.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

August 30th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

A PERPETUAL NUISANCE.

Lieut. Henry Vaughan, of the Royal Artillery, charged a night soil coolie named Yew-a-fook, with throwing several buckets of night soil down the drains in the compound of Pedder's Hill.

Complainant stated that defendant had been in the habit of doing the same thing for a long time, as also did others. On the morning of the 30th he perceived a great stench coming out of the yard into his window, and on going to the window to see, observed the defendant throwing the night soil down the drains. He believed that through the defendant and others throwing their night soil down these drains, much sickness had been spread about, and he would dare to say possibly death had ensued in consequence.

This evidence was corroborated by complainant's servant.

Defendant, after a severe lecture from the bench, was fined $20, in default one month's hard labor.

TWO CIVILISED CHINESE.

District watchman No. 9 charged Wong-a-poong, house coolie to Mr. Duff, of the P. & O. Co., and Chun-a-lin, a servant in the company, as follows:

Complainant said he heard a great noise near the P. & O. Co.'s coal godowns, and was told a fight was going on. He went to the scene, when he saw the first defendant come rushing out of the premises and call out "Where is he?" at the same time putting his hand to his waist, to draw out a loaded revolver, when he arrested him. The people around said first defendant was going to shoot the second defendant. He saw the second defendant come out, and he said the first defendant was going to shoot him, and he would go to the charge-room to charge him. He accordingly charged the two.

First defendant said that second defendant had a jacket belonging to him, and when he asked him for it, he got angry, and wanted to fight, and procured an iron bar to knock his brains out. He then went in and got his master's revolver, and wanted to frighten the second defendant with it.

Second defendant said the first defendant owed him 1,800 cash, and he gave him a jacket as security for it. The first defendant asked him for the jacket, and he told him he would give it if he paid the money. First defendant got angry, and wanted to fight him, so he got an iron bar to frighten him. The first defendant then rushed in and procured his masters loaded revolver, and threatened to shoot him.

After enlarging upon the offence of using revolvers and iron bars in the public streets to fight with, the Magistrate fined defendants $20 each, in default, three months' hard labor, and to find security in one householder, in $50, to keep the peace for 12 months.

ON SUSPICION.

An inner cook, named Chun-poon-sun, at the Victoria Barracks, was charged by Michael Foley, a private in H.M. 80th Regiment, on suspicion of stealing $7 from him, on the morning of the 30th instant.

Complainant stated when he dressed in the morning $2 in paper rolled up in a $5 note slipped out of his pocket, and he did not miss it till twenty minutes after, when he suspected the defendant, who was in the room, to have picked it up, and accompanied by the sergeant, he went to the cook house and saw the cook, and told him to ask the defendant whether he had any money, and he did so, and defendant said he had none. He was then asked whether he had picked up any, and he said no. The sergeant and himself then searched the defendant, and five $1 notes and three dollars in small silver coin were found on him. Two of the $1 notes might be his money, and the rest he may have exchanged for the $5 note, as he had over 20 minutes to do it in. The defendant gets only $4 per month as wages, and it is now a month since he got any.

Tai-a-sum, the cook at the Victoria Barracks, deposed to asking the defendant by request whether he had picked up any money, and he said no. He did not ask the defendant whether he had any, as he was not told to do so.

Defendant said the money found on him was savings of his own wages.

The case was then remanded to this day, 1st September, and defendant admitted to bail in $25.

REFUSAL TO PAY CHAIR HIRE.

The case in which Mr. Studd was summoned for refusal to pay chair hire, 40 cents, on being called on at the time appointed, was dismissed, in consequence of the complainant not being in attendance. Mr. Wotton (not Mr. Brereton, as stated in error by the Magistrate on Thursday,) appeared for the defendant, and stated the complainant had been paid.

One hour after the case was dismissed, the complainant appeared, and said that he had not yet been paid. Complainant was sent to Mr. Wotton with a note, requesting either that he should be paid, or that Mr. Wotton would appear to defend the case.

HOKE FIRE.

Five old women having kept up the "Feast of the Seven Virgin Sisters," were summoned for making a large bonfire in front of their masters' houses in Elgin-street, and were fined $5 each.

KIDNAPPING.

A man named Yip-a-cheong, was charged by one Lock-a-cheong, a copper-smith, from Canton, with attempting to kidnap him to Macao on the 29th instant.

Complainant said that he came to the Colony on the 27th instant to look for employment, and went to the See-cheong opium shop to reside. He was told there that he could not walk out after 9 p.m. On the morning of the 29th the defendant came to the opium saloon to smoke, and introduced himself, asking what he was doing. On informing him that he was out of employment, the defendant said, "Why do you not go to Macao and get employment?" Defendant added that on shore $10 per month could be obtained, and on board ship more; and he could get him into any situation there, and asked him if he would go. He consented. The defendant said he had no money to pay his passage. He told him he would pay the boat hire. The defendant asked him to pawn a pair of trousers to procure some opium, and he gave him a pair, which he pawned for 25 cents. The defendant then told him to pack up and go to the Canton steamer wharf, where he would meet him on board the Macao steamer. At 2 p.m. he went to the steamer, where he met the defendant. The defendant brought with him another man, and they went on the wharf and stood. A man, whom he supposed to be a lukong, came up, and after putting some questions to him, arrested the defendant.

Lai-sik-kai, one of the detectives for the detection of kidnapping, deposed to arresting the defendant on board.

Defendant said he would produce several barbers to speak for him, and the case was then remanded to this day, the 1st September.

THE SILK CASE.

The silk case was again brought forward, and remanded for a week.

UNLAWFUL DETENTION.

The case in which a prostitute named Lee-on-yee, an inmate of the Long-wa-tong brothel, No. 35, charged another inmate of the same brothel with unlawfully detaining her, she wishing to leave to live with one Mok-a-ho, came on again on Saturday last.

Lee-poon-yow, acting mistress of the brothel since the 21st August, the mistress having gone to Canton, deposed that to her knowledge defendant had been an inmate of the brothel about four months. She did not know where she had been before. The complainant had only been, she believed, one month. How related the complainant was to the defendant she was not in a position to prove, nor could she say how complainant came to the brothel. The defendant entered her name on the list of prostitutes as Chun-ty-mooy, on the 11th July last, and the complainant has her name down for the 7th August.

Ching-a-ngan, also an inmate in the same brothel, deposed that she was a prostitute, and knew both the complainant and the defendant. She remembered about three weeks back a man bringing the complainant to the brothel, and the defendant purchased her for $60. She saw the defendant give the money into the man's hand. The man she had not seen since. She did not know what brothel the defendant belonged to previous to the present one.

Mr. May told defendant that she had in her defence on Thursday last uttered a whole tissue of lies; the witness Lee-poon-yow proved that complainant did not enter the brothel with her, as did the list produced by Inspector King, and the witness Ching-a-ngan showed that she had actually purchased the complainant only three weeks ago, and only came under her notice that time, altogether upsetting the assertion she made that three years ago she loaned complainant money in the Poon-hoi-low brothel. He asked her what she had to say to that.

Defendant admitted her guilt, and said the statement of last witness was true, but she never used force to prevent complainant from going away, and trusted the bench would be merciful towards her.

His Worship informed defendant that her choice lay in two points, namely, she could either have her case tried before a jury at the Supreme Court, or she could have it tried at the Police Court before two Magistrates.

Defendant stating she would prefer the latter course, her case was remanded to this day, the 1st September.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

August 30th.

BEFORE A. LISTER, ESQ., ACTING HARBOUR MASTER.

THE "SELICA."

Mr. T. Muissche, chief-officer of the Belgian steamer *Selica*, charged H. Mansfield, boatswain of that steamer, with being drunk and disorderly on board on the 29th ulto.

Complainant stated the defendant came on board at Saigon, and worked his passage up. Had been on board two weeks. At his advice, the Captain paid him off, and sent him about his business. He advised him, because he was always drunk. On the night of the 29th inst., at 8.45 p.m., defendant forced his way on board, refusing to quit the ship, and made a great disturbance. He was drunk, and the complainant had had a great deal of trouble with the sampan men and chair-coolies the defendant had not paid.

Defendant said he went on board to fetch his clothes. He had got $11, and he did not know what had become of them; $1.80 found on him, was all he had to shew.

Defendant's chair was paid 75 cents, and the boatman was paid 50 cents, and he was sent to two days' imprisonment.

BREACH OF SAILORS' HOME RULES.

W. S. Lording, Superintendent of the Mercantile Marine office, charged a seaman named Ogilvie W. Robertson, unemployed, residing at the Home, with neglecting to join his ship, having received a month's advance on the 25th instant.

Complainant stated the defendant was formerly boatswain of the steamer *Powan*, and was legally discharged. He stopped at the Sailors' Home. He was engaged on Friday morning, the 22nd ultimo, by the master of the *Psyche* (British ship). He was to meet the Captain next morning at the Canton steamer wharf to go to Whampoa, where the vessel was. He signed the articles, and received £7.10, a month's advance. Complainant received information that the defendant had not joined the ship according to agreement, and sent for him on Monday last, there being still time. The defendant then wrote from the Stag Hotel, promising to go that night or next morning. On Tuesday, hearing the defendant had not gone, he applied for a warrant, but defendant was not found, and he believed in consequence of enquiry that he had not gone. He did not see him till this day (Saturday, 30th ulto.), when he gave him into custody.

Defendant said he went to Whampoa on Wednesday morning, and found another mate shipped in his place. His clothes were not there, so he came back, and was detained in Hongkong by meeting an old friend.

The case having been remanded for the purpose of enquiry being made, as to whether defendant had been to Whampoa, Inspector Otley, sworn, deposed that he had made those enquiries, and found the defendant left Hongkong on Tuesday morning for Whampoa, and returned on Friday.

Mr. W. S. Lording, recalled, stated that he believed the defendant was concerned in the disturbance between the police and some ship carpenters on the 22nd ultimo. He was then on the articles of the *Psyche*.

Sentenced to six weeks' hard labor.

EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Chin-chow-bee and Garnier.

SIR,—I observe in the report of this case, which appeared in your issue of yesterday, you stated that Mr. Brereton appeared for the plaintiff, and that judgment was given for the defendant; this is incorrect, it was I who appeared for the plaintiff, and judgment was not, as you stated, given for the defendant, but the plaintiff was non-suited, which enables him to commence a fresh action should it be necessary.

In your Police-court report of the same day, you stated Mr. Brereton appeared on behalf of Mr. Studd, when the fact was that no one from the office of Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton appeared in the case.

I shall feel obliged if you will insert this in your next issue.

These errors I do not attribute to your reporters.

I am, yours truly,
W. WOTTON.

29, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
30th August, 1873.

SHANGHAI.

(N. C. Daily News.)

We have endeavoured to fathom an arrangement that has been much talked of lately, under which shippers by the C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamers are said to escape certain Customs taxation. The case seems to stand thus. In the days of the rebellion, a so-called "Defence Tax" was imposed on all Chinese shippers of cargo by foreign steamers. And notwithstanding that all vestige of the rebellion has long since disappeared, the officials have continued to levy, and the long-suffering Chinese traders to pay, the squeeze. That is to say, all Chinese shipping in their own names have had to do so; but a very large majority escape by shipping in the name of a foreigner, to whom they pay a slight commission for the shelter and the trouble. But in the case of the Chinese Company this protection was not available; shippers by its steamers were known, and were placed at a disadvantage which told adversely on its carrying business. The idea accordingly struck the Company to compound with the Taotai for a lump payment which should free, of the "Defence Tax," all Chinese cargo shipped in their steamers. The arrangement was carried out; the commutation being fixed, we believe, at Tl. 1 per annum per registered ton of the Company's steamers. The effect, therefore, is to place the Company in rather a worse position than their rivals in so far as they pay a tax which the foreign steamer companies do not, but in a better position as attracting shippers who have neither to pay tax nor commission. The wonder is how the "Defence Tax" is maintained at all.

The following private telegram, dated London, 21st August, was received on Saturday:—"Silk market weak, prices declining and irregular. New arrivals are of bad quality. We believe that silk will suffer another considerable decline within a month."

TIENTSIN.

(Ibid.)

We are still having a great deal of heavy rain almost every 24 hours. Last night the river between here and the city broke its banks, and this morning the gongs were beaten everywhere, for people to go and fill up the gap. The thermometer went down to 61 degrees Fahrenheit last night—a temperature too cool for mosquitoes, which rushed into the houses for warmth, rendering it almost impossible to read in the evening owing to their attacks.

When you ask a Chinese if he has heard any news, he at one begins to tell you about the country around being likely to be flooded. The road from here to Peking is almost impassable for two-thirds of the distance. No carts are to be seen now-a-days on the Taku roads. The water last year was at its highest in September. At present it is as high as it was last year at the highest. I have not heard that the mandarins have taken any remedial measures of a permanent character. Four days back I had a conversation with one on the subject; but he seemed to rely on dry weather to control the waters, and thought we should have no more rain. Since then we have had a considerable deal of heavy rain, so his reliance is somewhat at fault. Both foreigners and Chinese are much troubled with ague.

YOKOHAMA.

(Ibid.)

There is almost no news from Yokohama, if we except the usual cullings from native papers, illustrative of the genuine progress and sometimes absurd reforms which the Japanese go in for so energetically. The *Mail* holds that, in respect to the recent temporary closing of the Mint, valid claims would certainly arise in the event of the Mint being closed without due and sufficient notice, if operators in bullion, relying on the Mint Regulations, found themselves losers by its refusal to accept and coin such bullion. The Government is strongly recommending the various Kens to establish schools, and also advises that to avoid trouble the officials should be selected by popular vote. This appears to have worked well in many instances; but at a school election in Shimmu Ken one of the free and enlightened refused to vote because he knew no one. The governor insisted that he must vote; whereupon the voter reluctantly gave his support to the governor, as the only officer he knew worthy to be appointed. The governor was enraged at being considered sufficiently low in office to be a schoolmaster, and imprisoned the voter. By the order of the Government, however, he was liberated, and the governor roundly reprimanded. The following orders have issued by the Government with respect to Corea and the Coreans:

"All Coreans who shall henceforth land, for the purpose of visiting the country, on the coasts of Satsuma or Hizen, shall be sent immediately to Nagasaki; those who may land on the coasts of Chikuzen, Bizen, Nagato, Iwami, or Izumo, shall be sent to the branch office of the Kencho at Taishu.

"As all Corean boats are constructed in a very inferior manner, and are not able to contend against either high winds or sea, therefore when any such boats are shipwrecked on the coasts of Japan, those who may be present should provide the sailors with another boat to return to Corea, also sending with them their own boat, if sufficiently strong to bear the journey; but should the boat be beyond repair it may be sold by the Government, who will defray all the expenses."

HIOGO.

(Ibid.)

The Hiogo *News* says there has been some bad weather lately, but as it has brought with it the rain so much desired by the unfortunate farmers and all who possess a garden, one is easily reconciled to a steamer now and again putting back at the sight of the troublous sea on and beyond the bar. There have been two little fires in proximity to the foreign quarter at Osaka. The new method of wearing the hair is gaining ground fast in Kioto. An amusing story is told among the Japanese concerning the wife of a magistrate belonging to the Yamanashi Ken, from which may be gleaned an idea of the dislike of the female sex to the new fashion. The magistrate visited Kofu some time since for the purpose of transacting business there, was delayed much longer than he had anticipated, and during his lengthened stay cultivated the growth of his hair according to European custom; upon his return to his home his wife was absent, but shortly returning she stood aghast at the altered appearance of the husband. The anger of the lady for the time gave way to a bursting forth of her risible faculties at the comical appearance of her spouse, but soon broke into a torrent of abuse, which finally ended in a vow to live with him no more. The lady then started for her brother's home to seek shelter there, but great was her astonishment to find this individual had adopted the same style. Determined to withdraw herself from any one that, in her opinion, had acted so foolishly, she sought out the residence of her uncle; but upon meeting this worthy relative her indignation knew no bounds, when she found he also had cast aside the old fashioned style and succumbed to the new. Here she was thoroughly perplexed, and after considering for a short time determined upon going to a priest, there to lodge her grievances. The priest sympathized, condoled and offered food and shelter, but at the expiration of a few days became alarmed through fear of the husband becoming acquainted with his wife's whereabouts. He communicated his fears to the woman, who immediately left the monastery and from last accounts became a wanderer in the streets." A dog-tax is imposed in Osaka, and an edict against dog-fighting has been issued. The Government notify that they won't pay any more salary to Shinto priests, who must get their incomes from the people. A wrestling match is to come off on the 24th.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "ARGONAUT" AND STEAMER "CHEOPS."

The *N. C. Daily News* contains the following facts concerning the above disasters, of which telegraphic advice was received recently:—

By the *Dragon*, from Foochow, we learn of disaster to two vessels which recently left that port tea-laden for England. The most serious is that relating to the S. S. *Cheops*, despatched on the 9th July, with 1,676,759 lbs. tea, and which has not been reported from any port she would likely touch at *en route*. On the 21st August a Loochoo junk arrived at Foochow, the master of which stated that they saw a steamer, hull painted a light colour, founder during a typhoon off the south end of Formosa. It is believed that the description corresponds only too accurately to the *Cheops*, and that she encountered a typhoon which raged in that vicinity within a short time after leaving Foochow. No further particulars are given, but it is feared that the report is too true. The *Cheops* was commanded by Captain Dowly, formerly of the clippers *Taiping* and *Titania*, and usually carried 38 of a crew, besides whom we understand she had on board at least two lady passengers and several children. About the same time an overland courier from Amoy brought intelligence, forwarded by the steamer *Hailoong*, that the ship *Argonaut* had been on shore about 10 miles to the southward and eastward of Tamsui, but had, it was believed, got off by jettisoning 3,000 to 4,000 packages of tea. While the *Hailoong* was at Tamsui a message reached there reporting the *Argonaut's* position. The steamer was sent to her assistance, but when she arrived at the spot found only a quantity of tea floating about, there being no sign of the vessel. It is argued, therefore, that she must have got away. The *Argonaut* left Foochow on the 9th August with 1,464,000lbs. tea.

OUR MERCHANT SHIPPING.

An official return of vessels registered under the Merchant Shipping Acts in 1863 and 1872 presents the following figures:—In 1868 there were on the register, belonging to the United Kingdom, 21,701 sailing vessels, of 4,798,178 tons, and 2,934 steam vessels, of 900,593 tons—making a total of 27,635 vessels, of 5,698,774 tons. In 1872 there were 21,421 sailing vessels, of 4,145,888 tons, and 3,663 steam vessels, of 1,536,075 tons—making a total of 25,083 vessels, of 5,681,963 tons. In 1868 there were belonging to the British Possessions and Channel Islands 12,163 sailing vessels, of 1,461,446 tons, and 543 steam vessels, of 76,696 tons—making together 12,706 vessels, of 1,538,142 tons; in 1872 there were 11,040 sailing vessels, of 1,427,362 tons, and 681 steam vessels, of 104,564 tons—making together 11,721 vessels, of 1,531,866 tons

AN UNSINKABLE BOAT.

Place, says *Iron*, a handful of shot into a Florence flask closed with a perforated cork, and set the vessel floating upon water, and some idea may be gained of the appearance and principle of Tolson's Unsinkable Boat, which has within the last few days been tried in the Rotten Park Reservoir, Birmingham. As might be expected, the machine is said to be startlingly ugly. It is made of strong iron boiler plates bolted together, fitted interiorly with lockers, seats; and a table, and capable of holding sixteen persons. A kind of window at the side affords the means of ingress and egress, and can be closed securely by an iron slide. Pipes from above supply air and exclude water, while if by accident any water should enter, a double-action pump gets rid of it. The space between the level flooring and the bottom is heavily loaded, and it is claimed that the "boat" will preserve its equilibrium in any sea. Owing to a want of ballast on the first trial, the crew received frequent duckings, but this omission was subsequently rectified, though the vessel was not fitted with the steering apparatus, sails, and cutwater, which form part of the design. It is to be hoped that a future trial may be made on the open sea, and the good points of the invention thus be brought out far more forcibly than they can be by experiments on the smooth surface of an artificial reservoir.

CURIOUS EFFECT OF THE SHAH'S VISIT.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

There seems to be a gentleman in Queenstown, Ireland, who requires the attention of his friends. Professor O'Leary, according to the *Cork Examiner*, passed through the streets of Queenstown dressed to represent the Shah of Persia, in a yellow suit of chamois knee breeches, armed with a sword, bow, arrows, and large club, and wearing a gold crown for a cap. The Professor was walking through the town all day, followed by crowds, especially a number of emigrants, who thought he was some kind of wild Indian, and in several instances he made them fly in all directions with his club and arrows. One gentleman who was attacked by him near the Royal Cork Yacht Club, and whose hat was knocked off, was obliged to fly for refuge to the Cork Workhouse. The Professor then went home by train, and encountered a young woman selling strawberries at his house. He met her with a loaded pistol, which he fired over her head, and nearly frightened her out of her wits. After this he reduced some of his house furniture to splinters with a sword. The Professor, who, has since been brought before the magistrates, has been lodged in Bridewell on remand for eight days. It is probable that for some time the Shah, who has engrossed the whole thoughts of the nation, will in like manner become a monomania with persons whose intellects are not in a satisfactory condition, but as imitations of the Shah carried to an unreasonable extent may become not only inconvenient but dangerous to the community, it is to be hoped that those afflicted with "Shah on the brain" will be narrowly watched, and if possible placed under some kind of restraint before they carry matters so far as Professor O'Leary. It is really terrible to reflect on the amount of mischief this unfortunate gentleman might have effected during the few hours he was parading the streets under the idea that he was a despotic monarch.

DEMURRAGE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Conaway v. Leng.

This was an action for demurrage, and though the amount involved was small, the case raised two questions of considerable importance to mercantile men as to the custom of the port of London.

Mr. C. Russell, Q.C., and Mr. G. Shaw appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Watkin Williams, Q.C., and Mr. Lanyon for the defendant.

The plaintiff is a shipowner of Liverpool, and the defendant is a West India merchant, of London and Jamaica. In the autumn of last year the defendant chartered plaintiff's ship the *Recovery* for a voyage from Morant Bay. When the ship arrived at Gravesend, the captain, finding no order from the charterer, proceeded to London, and subsequently to the London Docks. The ship was loaded almost entirely with logwood. When the defendant heard that she had been sent to the London Docks he remonstrated, and she was sent round to the West India Docks; and this accounted for part of the delay for which the demurrage was claimed, and to this part of the claim the defendant said that when a captain had no orders from the charterer, the usage in the port of London was that he should proceed to the docks where merchandise of the kind of which his cargo consisted was usually unloaded, and that the place in London to discharge a cargo of logwood was the West India Docks; and had the captain proceeded there, instead of to the London Docks, this delay would have been prevented. To delays over and above those occasioned by the vessel not being sent at once to the West India Docks the defendant paid a sum of money into court; but in his calculation he excluded Sundays, alleging that it was the custom in the port of London to exclude them.

The jury found, in answer to questions from his Lordship, that it was the custom in the port of London for a captain, in the absence of specific orders, to proceed to the docks where such a cargo as that which he had on board was usually discharged, and that in the present case, those would be the West India Docks; and that, in the agreed days for demurrage in a charter-party it was the usage in the port of London to include Sundays. By this the plaintiff was entitled to demurrage for one day beyond the amount paid into court. Verdict for the plaintiff for £9 16s.—*Times.*

THE CONFESSIONAL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The *Times* asserts that the report of the meeting held to denounce the practice of confession in the Church of England cannot be read without a feeling of melancholy. It is grievous that religious disputes should again be at such a height among us as to provoke the passionate language of the chairman. Lord Shaftesbury, indeed, would have been at once more wise and more just if he had exercised more restraint in the manner in which he spoke of the bishops, and even of his opponents. Bishops, it must be owned, are too often treated as the savage treated his idol, accompanying his prayers with threats of an unmerciful beating if they were not granted. Nevertheless, it is very significant of the intense indignation provoked by the Ritualists that in a large and respectable meeting, including not a few persons of position, such language as that used by Lord Shaftesbury should have been applauded to the echo. It is a sign that the temper of the mass of the laity with respect to the excesses of the Ritualists is rising to a heat which threatens a dangerous explosion. If the practices denounced cannot be checked within the Church of England, she is in imminent peril of a great convulsion. If the Ritualists as a party are determined to introduce the confessional, the only question remaining is whether they shall be expelled from the Church of England, or whether they shall break up her communion. It is unavoidable in such circumstances that we should turn to the bishops, and ask if they cannot find some means of averting the danger. Justice must be done to the difficulties of their position; but that which disappoints the public and leads to the perils described is that, even when the law has been declared, and when the violation of it is not merely notorious, but ostentatiously avowed, the bishops take no steps, either by speech or act, to enforce it. If they are in earnest, and if the expense of prosecutions is the chief obstacle to their enforcement of the law, it is within their competence to apply to Parliament for some such further powers. The Church of England is not to be Romanized. If the bishops cannot prevent it, the laymen must try, and, if they fail, the end of the experiment is near at hand.

The *Standard* holds that it will be the duty of the bishops to visit the five hundred clergymen who signed the memorial with their severest condemnation, but their rebuke will certainly not acquire force or command additional respect if it adopts the tone which pervaded the oratory at the Exeter Hall meeting. At the same time, it is only fair to admit that the provocation offered by these clerical memorialists was enormous. But while Lord Shaftesbury and his friends are denouncing the excesses of the Ritualists, they themselves are almost as much in excess in the opposite direction. The Church has nothing to do with confessional boxes, but it undoubtedly authorises a layman to go to a clergyman to "open his grief," and receive the benefit of absolution. "Let all the rubrics go to the winds," says Lord Shaftesbury, on the assumption that they will not bear out his view of what should be the Church's teaching upon this question. This (the *Standard* says) is precisely what we object to. The rubrics are the safeguards of the great bulk of Churchmen against extreme views in either direction.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(Continued from the 1st page.)

The British steamship *Namoa* reports left Singapore on the 13th for Saigon, had light variable winds and fine weather during the passage; arrived at Cape St. James on the 16th, all well, was detained in quarantine for six days; left Saigon for Hongkong on the 25th, first part of the passage had moderate Southerly winds, latter part light variable winds and equally weather to Great Ladrone; from thence to port strong N.E. winds; vessel left in quarantine at Saigon, steamship *Selica*, and a ship supposed to be the *Mary Mildred*.

The British ship *Gainsboro* reports left London on the 14th May; crossed the line on the 7th June, in long. 25 W.; and rounded the Cape on 10th July; passed Anjer on the 13th August, having had light Easterly airs all through the S.E. trades; passed Gaspar Island on the 16th, had light wind and fine weather through the Java Sea, and strong breezes and heavy rain in the China Sea up to the 18th, when the wind came light and variable; got a China pilot on board on Wednesday, 27th, after a passage of 104 days.

The British steamer *Kwangtung* reports left Tamsui on 26th August, Foochow on the 28th, and Amoy on the 29th; had light Northerly winds and fine to Foochow; from thence light S. Easterly and variable winds to Amoy; from thence strong Northerly winds and fine to arrival. In Tamsui, left British bark *Eastern Princess*, and a Chinese gun-boat. In Foochow, steamer *Canton* and H.M. gun-boat *Teaser*. The steamship *Fusing*, Captain Roper, left for the North on the 29th, and the steamer *Kiuslu*, from Swatow, the same day. Passed, off the Lammocks, on the morning of the 30th, the French steamer *Ava*. In Tamsui, received on board part of the shipwrecked crew of the German schooner *R. J. Robertson*, Captain Hornbein, which was dismasted in a typhoon on the 9th July, near the Meiaco Sima Islands, afterwards drifting on shore on Tipinsan Island, one of the group on the 12th, when the crew abandoned her. On the 9th, in the typhoon, the carpenter and one seaman was washed overboard. The survivors left Tipinsan on the 17th August, in a small junk, given to them by the natives, and shaped a course for Kelung, arriving there on the 20th.

A committee of whites and coloured citizens of Louisiana, belonging to both parties, and presided over by General Beauregard, has adopted resolutions in favour of peace and union, and the abolition of all distinctions of race and colour.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

31ST AUGUST, EVENING.

Closing rates:—New Patna, $580 to $582½, sellers; New Benares, $560 to $562½, sellers. No change in other kinds. Imports per steamer *Bombay*, from Bombay: 1,600 chests Malwa. Per steamer *Hindostan*, from Calcutta: 460 chests Patna, 370 chests Benares.

Messrs. Apcar & Co.'s Calcutta circular, dated 16th August, states:—The 8th Opium sale of this year was held on the 4th inst., when 2,125 chests Patna, and 1,375 chests Benares, were sold at the following rates:—Patna sold highest Rs. 1,280, lowest Rs. 1,275, average Rs. 1,275.9.11½; Benares sold highest Rs. 1,235, lowest Rs. 1,215, average Rs. 1,218.12.6. The result shows a decline on the averages of last sale of Rs. 12.0.4½ per chest for Patna, and Rs. 27.13.8 for Benares. After the sale, owing to the gambling transactions, and chiefly to an advance in the China market reported by wire, Patna advanced to Rs. 1,295, but subsequently declined, quotations are: Patna Rs. 1,282, Benares Rs. 1,226 per chest. The steamers *Hindostan* and *Historian* carry as under:—

Hindostan—For Hongkong	890	chests.
Singapore	150	"
Penang	25	"
S. or Hongkong	—	"
P., S. or H'kg.	83	"
P. or Singapore	60	"
Total	1,208	chests.
Historian—For Hongkong	640	"
Singapore	115	"
Penang	5	"
S. or H'kg	—	"
P. S. or H'kg. / P. or Sing.	20	"
Total	780	chests.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/2½
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/3
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/3¼ to 4/3½
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/3½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/3¼
ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight ..... —
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight 73½
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 74½ to 74¾

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—53 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$900 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,050 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 112 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$217½ per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$540 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$128 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$118 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—18 per cent. discount
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—33 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 120 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—53 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—85 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—95 per cent. discount.

SALES ON AUGUST 30TH, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Yellow Peas, 500 piculs, at $1.75, by Kwong-mow-tye to local trader.
White Wax, 3 pieces, at $35.50, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
Black Dates, 20 bags, at $6.70, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 60 bags, at $3.20, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
White Sugar, 100 bags, at $6.85, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.
Almonds, 10 bags, at $22.50, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.
Fungus, 10 bags, at $41.25, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.
Dried Lily Flowers, 20 bags, at $12.20, by Kwong-shing to travelling trader.
Saigon Rice, 3,000 piculs, at $1.81, by Man-fook-shing to local trader.
White Sugar, 80 bags, at $7.35, by Tye-foong-shun to local trader.
Cuttlefish, 25 packages, at $19.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
American Flour, 50 lbs. 200 bags, at $1.20, by Kwong-wing-shing to local trader.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or in Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1039 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Lix (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 5th inst.
Do.	Canton (str.)	Jaques	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	On or about 2nd inst.
MELBOURNE AND SIDNEY	Brilliant	Newman	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Veritas	A. Humble	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Chinaman	McKenzie	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sir Harry Parkes	S. Chapman	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	On or about 15th inst.
Do.	Doune Castle	McDairmid		Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Balnaguith	Williams	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON AND SINGAPORE	Thales (str.)	Young		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON	Namoa (str.)	Westoby	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
MANILA AND ILOILO	Pepita	Aldecoa	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Gravina	F. Pico	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	San Lorenzo	Ledesma	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Madras (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, &c.	Ben Ledi (str.)	Buchanan	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 3rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Malwa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at noon.
Do.	Patroclus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 4th inst.
Do.	City of Exeter (str.)	R. Bovey	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
FOOCHOW	May			Olyphant & Co.	On or about 3rd inst.
SWATOW, AMOY, F'CHOW, &c.	Hai-Loong (str.)	Punchard	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
AMOY	Ocean Queen (str.)		Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	To-day, at noon.

For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE now offering the REMAINDER of their SPRING and SUMMER STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, comprising—

BLACK and COLORED SILKS.

FIGURED and STRIPED JAPANESE POPLINS.

FANCY MOHAIRS and ALPACAS.

STRIPED CAMBRICS and MUSLINS, for Ladies' Morning Wrappers.

PRINTED MUSLINS and BATISTE.

A great variety of BOOK MUSLIN-OVERSKIRTS, TUNICS, and POLONAISES.

LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS, IN Printed CAMBRIC and MUSLINETTE.

A large Assortment of MOHAIR and GRENADINE COSTUMES

LADIES' STRAW HATS.

LACE and LINEN SETS.

FLOWERS and FEATHERS.

LONGCLOTH SKIRTS.

CORSETS.

RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES. &c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.
1312 Hongkong, 13th August, 1873.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

FOR SALE.

WE have lately received a new stock of American, French, and different kinds of Gold Leaf TOBACCO. Prices moderate.
C. H. HEINRICH & Co.,
No. 133, Queen Road.
1m 1269 Hongkong, 7th August, 1873.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN REIMS,
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and, 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
tf 1151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

BY THE FRENCH S. S. *HOOGLY.*

JUST received a Large Assortment of Gentlemen's French Coloured Shirts, Straw Hats, French Shoes and Boots.

Also, Boots of Gans, the best maker in Paris; Eau de Cologne, in straw bottles, small and large; Eau du Doctor Pierre, Bully Vinegar, Paris Soap; always on hand the finest of Japan and China Ware, Bronzes, Lacquered, &c.

Also, Vermouth, Noilly Prat, and the best quality of French Liquers, assorted; Chocolate Suchard. Apply to
A. R. MARTY, 92, QUEEN'S ROAD.
2m 1164 Hongkong, 19th July, 1873.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

AYRES & Co. have received by the French Mail Steamer *Amazone*, the following WINES, from the well-known house of BLANCHY, FRERES & Co.:—

POTENSAC MEDOC, 1869, (Chateau Callais;)

ST. YZAN'S MEDOC, 1870, (Cru Brion;) $9 per case of 1 doz., and $90 per barrel of 300 Litres.

FINE FRENCH BRANDIES, in cases and casks.

GRAND CRIMANT CHAMPAGNE, in pints and quarts, $16 and $12.

Also,

20 Barrels of BREAKFAST CLARET, (Vin Rouge,) at $30 per barrel.

1398 Hongkong, 26th August, 1873.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL.
TURPENTINE.
White and Colored PRINTING PAPER.
Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1133 Hongkong, 11th July, 1873.

FOR SALE.

FINE Dessert CLARET.
Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.
Fine OLD PORT.
Apply to
SANDER & Co.
tf 999 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

BREAKFAST CLARET, FOR FAMILY OR MESS USE.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET. (Red Seal,)

Selected by the undersigned, may be had for $24.

G. DUBOST & Co.
6m 1066 Hongkong, 18th March, 1873.

IMPROVED LAMPS FOR KEROSINE.

THE SILBERLIGHT COMPANY'S TABLE LAMPS produce a light equal to 17½ Sperm Candles, consume only one gallon of petroleum in 75½ hours, ensure increased safety from risk of explosion, effect thorough combustion without noxious odour or smoke, and an increase of 40 to 50 per cent in illuminating power over ordinary lamps without increased consumption of oil, and require a new wick only about once a year.

TABLE LAMPS.
HANGING LAMPS.
WALL LAMPS.
MODERATOR LAMPS, for Tea Oil.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents.
1272 Hongkong, 7th August, 1873.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

JOHN DURAND & Co.'s FAMOUS BORDEAUX WINES.
CLARET, ST. JULIEN MEDOC, in Wood.
ST. JULIEN, ST. ESTEPHE, MARGAUX LAROSE, and LAFITTE, in 1 dozen cases.
ROEDERER'S CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE.
CARTE NOIRE and CARTE BLANCHE, in cases of 2 doz. Pints.
STARTUP & KENTISH'S GENUINE PORT WINES and SHERRIES, in 1 doz. cases, bottled in the London Docks.
BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s RENOWNED BRANDIES, of Standard Strength and Purity, in 1 dozen cases.
PETER DOMECQ & Co's SUPERIOR PALE DRY SHERRY, in 3 dozen cases.
Apply to
PAUL EHLERS & Co.,
1187 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1873.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

JOHN AND HENRY GWYNNE,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, AND IRON-FOUNDERS,
HAMMERSMITH IRONWORKS,
89, *Cannon St., London, E.C., England.*
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, Portable and Fixed;
BOILERS, CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, TURBINE WATER WHEELS, PUMPING ENGINES, and every description of MACHINERY FOR DRAINAGE, IRRIGATION, AND RECLAMATION;
PUMPING MACHINERY FOR DOCKS, &c.;
HYDRAULIC PRESSES;
GUNPOWDER MACHINERY;
TEA-SIFTING AND SORTING MACHINERY;
SUGAR, FLOUR, AND WIND MILLS;
HYDO-EXTRACTORS;
STEAM AND HAND CRANES,
BOILER WORK, &c., &c.

*** *Catalogues and Estimates will be forwarded on application at their Offices.*
89, CANNON-STREET, E.C., LONDON.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY,)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.
F. PEIL
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 *and* 47, *Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.*
tf 192] [Feb. 1.

敬燦記炭
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MADRAS"
will leave for the above place at 10 A.M. TO-DAY, the 1st instant.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1873. [1408

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALWA"
will leave for the above place at noon TO-DAY, the 1st instant.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1873. [1401

FOR AMOY.

THE French Steamer
"OCEAN QUEEN"
will be despatched TO-DAY, 1st September, at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 1413 Hongkong, 30th August, 1873.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW, AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship
"HAI-LOONG,"
Captain Punchard, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 2nd Sept., at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 1407 Hongkong, 29th August, 1873.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"CANTON,"
Jaques, Master, will be despatched on or about the 2nd September.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
1414 Hongkong, 30th August, 1873.

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"THALES,"
Captain Young, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1415 Hongkong, 30th August, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship
"PATROCLUS"
will be despatched on or about the 4th September.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
6d 1416 Hongkong, 30th August, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"AJAX"
will be despatched on or about the 5th Sept. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—
On Tea 27/. %, all risks, 18/. %, F.P.A.
" Silk 18/. %, do.
For Silk Freight, at $3.25 per bale, or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1409 Hongkong, 29th August, 1873.

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE British Schooner
"MAY"
will be despatched for the above port on or about the 3rd September.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1412 Hongkong, 29th August, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.
(To follow the British Barque "Chinaman.")

THE A 1 16 years British Clipper Ship
"DOUNE CASTLE,"
887 tons Register, McDairmid, Master, will load at Whampoa and Hongkong, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1387 Hongkong, 25th August, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE British Ship
"SIR HARRY PARKES,"
Captain S. Chapman, will sail on or about the 15th September next.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
2d 1379 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig
"GRAVINA,"
Capt. F. Pico, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1309 Hongkong, 12th August, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque
"CHINAMAN,"
McKenzie, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch from Whampoa and Hongkong.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1285 Hongkong, 9th August, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE Extreme Clipper Barque
"BRILLIANT,"
Capt. Newman, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1195 Hongkong, 25th July, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Russian Barque
"VERITAS,"
670 Tons, A. Humble, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
tf 1278 Hongkong, 8th August, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for: Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder. Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 721 May 8

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES, particularly adapted for the hot season.
tf 976 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

A SITUATION WANTED.

BY an experienced Bookkeeper, who is willing to make himself generally useful; can correspond or act as Shipping Clerk if required. Testimonials first-class.
Address, "A. R.," care of the *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1008 Hongkong, 24th June, 1873.

TUNG FAT & Co., Mat-packers, No. 101, Bonham Strand, Hongkong, having been established for more than 10 years, and numerously patronized by the Foreign Merchants with orders for Tea Bags, Tea Batten, Gunny bags, Rice and other bags, respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed. Goods are genuine, and prices moderate. All orders from abroad will be promptly attended to.
3m 1029 Hongkong, 25th June, 1873.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, *Governor of Hongkong;* AND TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Invites inspection of his large Collection of VIEWS of FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, and MACAO.

WYNDHAM STREET.
6m] *(Formerly occupied by Athletic Club.)* [513

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.
1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 330 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Slotting Machines, Screw Stocks, Bolt Cutters, Forge Smithy, &c., &.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
MAHE, ST. DENIS, REUNION, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 6th September, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*AMAZONE,*" Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 5th September, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S.S. "*COLORADO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 12th September,

Extracts.

LOVE AND THE ROSES.

(SIDNEY BLANCHARD, IN THE "HOLIDAY NUMBER OF LONDON SOCIETY.")

Cupid went wandering forth to find,
In sunshine and in showers,
A maid called Rose, both fair and kind,
And sweetest of all flowers:
He knew not where his eye might fall
On such a charming mortal—
But gazed o'er every garden wall,
And peered through every portal.

He passed through burning lands of palms,
Where pleasantest the shade is;
Where storms are scarcely worse than calms,
And lords look up their ladies:
He here found soft Dudus to spare,
Zuleikas too in plenty;
And, while no single Rose was there,
Katinkas counted twenty!

He came where prude mantillas fold
Senoras soft, whose glances
From fan-tops find men-now too bold,
Now dreaming in romances;
But those bright dames of beauty rich
Were Julia called, or Inez,
Or other designation which
As charmingly divine is!

Behold him where Franceseas grow
In sunshine to perfection,
And peach-like Ninas careless show
Ripe charms for man's subjection;
But though the name he sought was there,
As elsewhere, he could spare them:
For none—they were so darkly fair—
To Roses could compare them!

Again, where bright-eyed Henriettes,
And arch Adines coquette so—
They all are charming little pets,
Or might be made to get so:
Cecile—a jewel shining bright,
Adele too—looking posies;
But Love said, smiling at the sight—
"I'm not among the Roses!"

By hill, and vine, and castled crag,
A stately river flowing,
Invites the longing boy to lag,
To see what flowers are growing:
But though blue eyes and long fair hair
The Gretchens all delight in,
No Roses found he for his share—
He was a dismal plight in.

A land of countless Carolines—
Of Marys, and of Lucys,
Where oft the sun obliging shines—
More oft must make excuses:
Here Cupid folds his wings at last,
With doubt no longer laden—
Saying, "I care not for the past,
'Tis here I'll find the maiden!"

And Love found Rose, and Rose found Love,
And—all it radiant seeming—
Felt real bliss, inspired above,
As sweet almost as dreaming:
"I might have known," young Cupid cries,
"What every sense discloses—
That English air and English skies
Are best for growing Roses!"

EARLY MORNING HOURS.

At four he was awakened and got up. "Most extraordinary," he murmured, shivering and lighting a candle, "the sensation of rising in the night. I quite understand now why the labouring classes, who always do it, never take tubs." He dressed hastily, and went out into the court. The very last light had disappeared in the square. The last roysterer had gone to bed. The last student had knocked off work for the night. "It gives one," he said to himself, "an Antipodean feeling. I feel as if I were on my head. Now I begin to understand why agricultural labourers are never boisterous in their spirits. This is enough to sadden Momus!" Not a soul was in Holborn when he passed through the gate. He buttoned his greatcoat tighter across his chest, and strode up the street, his footsteps echoing as he went. "I wish it would rain," he said, "then I should understand the misery of it better." He left Holborn, and passing down the bye-streets, made directly for Covent Garden. There he found the market in full vigour—the carts all seeming to come in at the same time. He peered about in the faces of the drivers and workmen. "An expression of hope," he said "or rather [illegible] they seem as if they were always looking for it. Very odd! Life pulled forward—breakfast at four, dinner at ten, tea at two. Bed, if you are a Sybarite, about seven; if you are a reveller at nine." . . . It was not quite six o'clock. He strolled along the streets, making mental observations, watching how the traffic began and how it slowly increased. Then he went on the Embankment. "I have never yet seen the rosy-fingered dawn. Let us contemplate one of Nature's grandest phenomena." A dense fog came rolling up with the break of day, and there was nothing to see at all. "I am disappointed," he said to himself. "From the description of that lying tribe, the poets, I had expected a very different thing. Alas! one by one the illusions of life die away. Let us go and look after our patient."—*From "My Little Girl," by the Authors of "Ready-Money Mortiboy."*

A LOST PATIENT—A CASE OF AMAUROSIS.

A foreign scientific periodical relates this suggestive story:

Some time since a lady called upon a celebrated oculist in order to consult him on account of her eyes, complaining that their power of vision had of late considerably diminished. At a glance the doctor saw that she was a lady of position and wealth. He looked at her eyes, shook his head, and thought the treatment would require much time, as there was reason to fear amaurosis in her case. He must advise her, first of all, that as she had informed him she was residing a considerable distance in the country, she must move into the city at once, and thus enable him to see her frequently, if possible daily.

The lady then rented an elegant mansion, moved into the city, and the physician was punctual in his attendance. He prescribed this and that, and thus days run into weeks and weeks into months. The cure, however, was still coming.

The physician tried to console her.

One day the patient hit upon a curious scheme, and she waited not long to carry it into effect.

She procured for herself a very old and poor attire, put a hood of tremendous size upon her head, took an old umbrella and a market-basket in her hand, and in these habiliments she visited her physician, selecting for the purpose a very rainy day. She had so well succeeded in distorting and disguising herself that the eye even of a lover could scarcely have recognized her. She was obliged to wait a long time in the anteroom of her physician, with many others, who, like her, were seeking relief. At last her turn came.

"Well, my good woman, what have you to complain of?"

"Very bad eyes, doctor," she answered.

He took her to the light, looked into her eyes, but failed to recognize his patient. Shrugging his shoulders, he said:

"Your eyes are well enough."

"Well!" she said.

"Yes: I know what I am saying."

"But I have been told that I was getting the a—a—forgot how it is called."

"Amaurosis?"

"Yes, that is it, doctor."

"Don't you let them make you believe any such nonsense. Your eyes are a little weak, but that is all. Your physician is an ass!"

"An——?"

"Yes, an ass! Tell him boldly that I say so."

The lady now arose, and in her customary voice, said: "Sir, you are my physician; don't you know me?"

The face the sage counsellor made is easier to imagine than describe.

"Gracious, madam!" he commenced to stammer an apology, but the lady would not listen to him, and left him indignantly. She never saw the gentleman any more.

PRIMITIVE MILLS.

The "schöne blaue Donau" between Vienna and Pesth is a turbid, clay-coloured torrent, that bends and swirls away through interminable flat plains, fringed by osier beds, and apparently empty of population. Every now and then it breaks up into two or three channels, and encloses some long flat island like Lobau, where Napoleon and 180,000 of the best soldiers in Europe were imprisoned for six weeks, after the checks of Aspern and Essling, only to burst out on their Austrian keepers the night before the decisive victory of Wagram. A few wretched villages—one that was "taken by Attila"—a stray farm or two in the far distance, a cart drawn by four oxen, a colony of water-mills, alone interrupt the monotony. These Danube water-mills are odd-looking institutions. In those great plains wind is an unreliable "power," which lies idle for weeks or months, and when it comes often comes in hurricanes. Except the Danube and its tributaries there is little water, and the farmers drive their grain from long distances across the rendless plains to these primitive grinding shops. Two broad flat-bottomed boats are moored together, and on the one nearest the stream a house is constructed for the miller. As the current is strongest near the middle of the river, he anchors his house, and his mill, which is built on the second boat, as near the centre as he can, to be out of the highway of the steamers and other craft. His mill is simple. A trunk of a tree seems to be the axle, and transverse boards, containing the spokes of the water-wheel, splash round and receive in succession the blows of the current. Half a-dozen, or sometimes a-dozen, of these curiosities may be moored one behind the other, a little village of amphibious animals.—*From "A Run to Vienna and Pesth and Back," in Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE FALL OF THE MARLBOROUGHS.

The Queen, altogether unmindful of her former warm attachment to her Mistress of the Robes, overjoyed to find herself free, wrote, with her own hand, the dismissal of the Duchess, and gave herself up to her enemies. The Duchess, quite beside herself with chagrin and fury, only thought of some means or other of revenge. As a first step she demanded payment of the arrears of her pension—a boon she had with great high-mindedness refused on Anne's accession. But that was not all. When she was about to quit the sphere of her palace triumphs, she gave directions for the removal of the locks from the doors and the marble chimney-pieces she had put up at her own cost in her apartments. "It is all very well," remarked the Queen to her Secretary of State, "but tell the Duchess if she demolishes the fitting-up of my palace, she may depend upon it that I will not build hers at Woodstock." The Duchess consented to abandon the chimney-pieces, and withdrew at once to her country seat, near St. Albans, where she lived in a style of great magnificence. In the retirement of private life, Marlborough, worn out with the harrass attendant upon such a lengthened succession of arduous campaigns, and wearied with political intrigue, now hoped to enjoy that which he had for years longed for—the society of those so dear to him, from whom he had been so many years separated. But it was not to be. Quiet happiness in the evening of his eventful life was not destined to be his lot. His wife, for whom he had ever shown such strong and unalterable affection, was a woman thwarted in all her designs—outraged, injured, mortified, and disgusted with the court and with the world. She was no longer young, nor possessed of the great attractions which had formerly thrown a veil over the deformities of her temper, which, always violent, had now become soured by adversity. She had no indulgence left for others. Dissatisfied with her friends, her children, and everything about her, she was disposed to wrangle and dispute on the slightest provocation.—*From "Political Women."*

RIDING IN MOROCCO.

All the horses and mules in Tangier know each other intimately. This is no doubt agreeable for them, but is often exceedingly awkward for their riders. They, the quadrupeds, of course, have their little likings and dislikings among themselves, and occasionally display their slight preference and animosities; but still, as a general rule, they are all stout allies, and firmly leagued to a horse and a mule against all riders of either sex, and any country whatsoever. Thus, they always like to go in single file. It is no doubt the most convenient in the narrow streets and lanes, but on many of the roads, and of course on the sands and open plains, there is no necessity for observing this order. But that the human beings whom they may be carrying on their backs would prefer not to observe it, signifies nothing at all to these self-willed and obstinate beasts. If, when riding, I whipped up my pony to make him go on and join our companions in front, he always darted on beyond; putting his face close to *his* friend's as he passed, with a knowing look in his eye, that plainly said, "You keep behind now old fellow." At the same time, if, when out they ever chance to meet any of their own near relations or intimate friends, no matter of how miserable or disreputable an aspect, or in what low and degrading employment engaged, they have no scruple in instantly joining company with them. Passing up the main street one time, with a party of friends, all going in single file, my horse fell in with a gossip of his, a shabby wretch, carrying a pack-saddle and two huge bundles of firewood. The two put their heads together, and I could not get them to part. Going through the narrow gateway it was most unpleasant for me, as my feet and the firewood were brought into sharp collision. When we passed the gateway, the path that my friends and I were about to take diverged from that of my horse's vulgar acquaintance with the firewood. Naturally I wished to go with my friends. Perhaps it was equally natural that my horse wished to go with his friend. A dispute arose. It was very awkward in a narrow place where three roads met, and among three streams of camels, horses, mules, donkeys, and people. Still of course I could't give in. Had I done so I am sure every four-footed beast in Tangier would have heard of it that night, and I could never have hoped for the slightest respect from one of them again. But when my horse found that I was not to be bullied, he took a mean advantage of our relative positions, and turned his head round and bit my foot. Biting their riders' feet is, I may add, a favourite mode of vengeance with the Tangier horses.—*From "A Winter in Morocco."*

OFFENDERS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

(*From Chambers's Journal.*)

When England was ruled by the Plantagenets, no tenderness was shown to those who adulterated goods or committed any other tricks of trade. Any one ambitious of the pillory might easily indulge his taste. He had only to pass off latten rings for gold ones, charge a mark for a twopenny garland, pick a pocket, or let his tongue wag too freely, and there he was. If, the weather were cold, he could be accommodated with a fire, providing he exposed unwholesome meat, stinking fish, putrid poultry, or game rather too far gone, for sale; for then the condemned victuals were burned under his nose. If he desired to treat the 'prentices of Chepe with a bonfire, the setting forth a lot of rubbishy wares as good would infallibly lead to his whim being gratified. The privilege of being drawn upon a hurdle through the streets of London was to be won by making bread of bad flour; but to guard against its abuse, no baker was allowed to carry on the trade after enjoying three rides at the public expense. The kneaders of dough were ever receiving polite attentions from the City officials. On January 3rd, 1310, the bread of Sarra Foting, Christina Terrice, Godiveva, Foting, Matilda de Bolingtone, Christina Pricket, Isabella Sperling, Alice Pegges, Joanna de Cauntebrigge, and Isabella Pouveste, all fair, or rather unfair, bakeresses of Stratford, was taken by the sheriffs, and weighed before the mayor and aldermen, and every halfpenny loaf found to be more than four ounces short of its lawful weight. As the bread was cold, and ought, according to the custom to have been weighed when hot, it was not declared forfeited, but was sold off at the rate of three loaves for a penny, and the money handed over to the delinquents; at the same time it was decreed that the proceeds of future sales of the sort should be paid over to the authorities. In 1327 ten bakers were indicted for robbing their customers in a new way. When people brought their dough to be baked, these rascals put it upon a moulding-board, having a hole bored in it, "made after the manner of a mouse-trap, there being a certain wicket warily provided for closing and opening such hole." Underneath this, hidden from sight, sat a man, who craftily withdrew some of the dough, bit by bit, "to the scandal and disgrace of the whole City." After taking long counsel together, the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs came to the conclusion that, although no one appeared to prosecute, "the said deed was a species of theft, and that it was neither consonant with right nor pleasing to God such false deceit and malice should go unpunished; the more especially as all who took their bread to the said bakers had been wickedly deceived and suffered great loss." It was, therefore, ordained that every baker beneath whose moulding-table dough had been found, should stand in the pillory with some of the stolen dough suspended from his neck; and those in whose places no dough had been discovered should be pilloried without any adornment; if any of them committed the same offence a second time, they were to be turned out of the City for ever.

Gentlemen of an inventive turn of mind found the City of London an unpleasant dwelling-place. In 1364 John de Hakford was convicted of telling a friend there were ten thousand men ready to rise and slay the chief people of City; he was sentenced to be imprisoned for a year and a day, and to stand in the pillory for three hours once a quarter, coming out of Newgate, for the purpose, "without hood or girdle, barefoot and unshod, with a whetstone hung by a chain from his neck and lying on his breast, it being marked with the words *A false liar*, and there shall be a pair of trumpets trumpeting before him on his way." In 1371 a man was pilloried for reporting that it was about to be proclaimed that alien merchants might sell merchandise as freely as the freemen themselves; but no pleas were to be pleaded in the City, but only before the King's justices at Westminster; and that Newgate was to be abolished, and its inmates removed to the Tower. One Bertram had to stand in the pillory five successive days, with two whetstones hanging from his neck; a large one in token of a lie he had told about the mayor, and a smaller one in token of a lie about some less important individual. In 1382 an indiscreet maltman amused himself by spreading a report that the mayor had been sent to the Tower; and in order that others might beware of telling such lies, he was ordered to be taken to Newgate, and from thence to the pillory in Cornhill, to remain there one hour, bearing, of course, the liar's burden, and then to be carried back to prison to be confined until further orders.

Those guilty of contempt of court, or who spoke evil of magistrates, were handsomely punished. In 1360, Scrope, the mayor of Litter in Chepe, was sent to the Tun for saying the aldermen took the money of the commonalty for the support of City orphans, and spent it upon themselves. In Richard II.'s reign, a reckless boaster swearing that for half a house full of gold he would call the chief magistrate a scoundrel, and fight him at Horsleydown, expiated his bragging by twelve months' imprisonment. Such offenders were sometimes permitted to compromise matters; thus, the insulter of an alderman was released upon giving surety for a tun of wine, to be forthcoming whenever the offended dignitary chose to demand it, another rash man who dared to curse a sergeant in the presence of the mayor was let off "this once" upon promising in case of again offending, to pay forty shillings towards the repairing of London Bridge; while Roger Torold, who had publicly defied Mayor Leggy, and vowed if he caught him outside the City walls he would take care the mayor never go inside them alive, escaped worse punishment by presenting Leggy with a hundred tuns of wine, and binding himself in the sum of forty pounds to keep a civil tongue in his head for the future. A bolder offender—but then he was in the king's service—made still better terms. He had drawn his sword upon an alderman, and wounded a constable, because they prevented him killing a tailor. For this he was condemned to lose his hand, to stand in the pillory, and to be imprisoned a year and a day; but "other lords" interceding for him, the sentence was remitted upon condition that he carried a lighted wax-candle, weighing three pounds, from the Guildhall to St. Dustan's Church in Fleet-street, and there offered it at the altar; which he was only too glad to do.

Plantagenet London ought to have enjoyed quiet nights when a girl could be imprisoned for carrying a fardle of clothes about its streets after curfew; but there were worse night-birds abroad to disturb its repose than belated damsels, such as the swaggering "chaplain" sent to the tun for carrying weapons against the City's peace; the braggart who went about beating peaceable passengers, not armed like himself with sword and buckler; and the night walker, bruiser, and "rorer," whose daylight hours were devoted to inveigling strangers into taverns and fleecing them by the aid of false dice; to say nothing of a common "wagabund" like one John Blome, or the uncommon one, whose offence consisted in being well clothed, although he had no business by which to support himself, not any rental as he pretended. If the waifs of the City had a bad time of it, folk of better repute had to mind their Ps and Qs. In 1322, John Walderhef, a sworn sergeant of the City, was accused of impeding the collection of the aid granted to the king (Edward II.) for his wars in Scotland, and of spreading abroad so much discontent among the good men of London, that unless he were entirely removed from its counsel, no small strife would make its appearance among great and small, and the end of the City ensue. The sergeant not caring to face his accusers, was deprived of his freedom, and, "as for pleading for any one in the City for the future," the sentence declared he should "remain silenced." In 1382, an alderman was punished in a humorous fashion for being too economical. It had been agreed that when the mayor and aldermen went, according to ancient custom, in procession from St. Peter's in Cornhill to St. Paul's, upon the feast of Pentecost, the aldermen should be arrayed in green cloaks lined with green taffeta; John Sely, alderman of Walbrook, had, however, the hardihood to appear in a single cloak without a lining. For this he was then and there ordered to prepare a dinner at his private house on the following Thursday for the mayor and his brethren, and to get his cloak properly lined forthwith; "and so it was done."

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, ratably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April 1872

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Hardbonts, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	½ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	¾ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	½ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	¾ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 30th August, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$108.00 a $116.50
" " 28 a 32	"	115.00 a 122.50
" " 38 a 42	"	125.00 a 135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7¾ lbs	per piece	$2.05 a 2.10
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.25 a 2.40
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.93 a 3.20
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.10 a 2.25
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.65 a 2.80
" 68 a 72 "	"	2.95 a 3.40
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.60 a 2.65
WHITE BROCADE	"	2.55 a 2.60
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.45 a 3.40
" 40 "	"	2.70 a 3.80
GREY T-CLOTH, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.20 a 1.35
" 34 " & 36 " 8 lbs.	"	2.20 a 2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.70 a 3.85
DYED BROCADE DO.	"	3.75 a 3.90
DYED DAMASK DO.	per piece	5.75 a 6.00
CHINTZ	"	1.80 a 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.72 a 0.75
" Brown	"	0.62 a 0.70
" Red	"	0.75 a 0.82
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch	per yard	0.30 a 0.32
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.26 a 0.27
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.24 a 0.26

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.82 a 0.83
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	6.20 a 6.25
" " Assorted	"	7.60 a 7.70
" *HH* Scarlet	"	8.10 a 8.20
" " Assorted	"	7.40 a 7.50
CAMLETS, SSS	"	16.60 a 17.00
" SS	"	18.75 a 19.00
" S	"	20.00 a 20.50
" *BBB*	"	22.00 a 22.50
LASTINGS	"	13.00 a 14.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	4.10 a 4.15
" Hoop	"	4.50 a 4.65
" Bar	"	4.00 a 4.05
" Small Round Rod	"	3.95 a 4.00
" Wire	"	10.50 a 11.00
LEAD	"	7.00 a 7.20
STEEL, English	per tub.	4.50 a 4.60
" Swedish	"	4.80 a 5.00
TIN, Malacca	per picul	34.50 a 36.00
TIN PLATES	per box	3.80 a 4.00
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	124.00 a 24.00
QUICKSILVER	"	140.00 a 145.00
SPELTER	"	7.50 a 7.75

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	15.00 a 16.50
" Ningpo	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Tientsin	"	15.50 a 16.00
" Shantung	"	15.50 a 16.00
" Bengal	"	12.00 a 16.50
ALUM	per picul	1.75 a 1.95
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	"	4.30 a 4.50
" Black	"	3.75 a 4.00
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.30 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.50 a 1.55
" " mill cleaned	"	1.45 a 1.50
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Java	"	2.00 a 2.10
" Singapore	"	1.75 a 1.80
" Saigon	"	1.50 a 1.55
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	8.00 a 7.20
COALS, Afloat	per ton	
" English steam	"	12.75 a 13.00
" American Anthracite	"	13.75 a 14.00
" Sydney	"	10.50 a 13.00
WINDOW GLASS	per box	4.50 a 4.75
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	5.00 a 5.50
" Banjar	"	4.50 a 4.75
PEPPER White	"	22.00 a 22.50
" Black	"	14.00 a 14.50
BETEL NUT	"	3.05 a 3.50
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	3.75 a 4.20
" South Seas	"	17.00 a 18.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.60 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs	"	1.15 a 1.20
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs	"	5.75 a 6.00
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.90 a 1.95
" California	"	1.95 a 2.10
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.75 a 7.20
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.60 a 3.80
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.20 a 4.50
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	"	14.50 a 15.00
PEAS, White	"	1.95 a 2.00
" Green	"	2.25 a 2.50
" Black	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Yellow	"	1.70 a 1.85
MUSHROOMS, Japan	"	28.00 a 37.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	2.25 a 2.50
" Cut	"	2.75 a 2.80
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	8.15 a 12.50
" " small	"	5.85 a 8.20
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	5.00 a 6.00
BEES WAX, Japan	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Hankow	"	07.01 a 08.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Acantha	Young	Brit. str	652	Olyphant & Co	
Amazone	Champenois	Fren. str	1900	Messageries Maritimes	
Ben Ledi	Buchanan	Brit. str	992	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Bombay	F. Davies	Brit. str	1312	P. & O. S. Co.	
Blythwoode	Miller	Brit. str	770	Siemssen & Co.	
China	Hennings	Ger. str	642	Siemssen & Co	
Hindostan	J. A. Miller	Brit. str	991	D. Sassoon, sons & Co.	
City of Exeter		Brit. str		Order	
Cyphrene	S. Stephen	Brit. str	1270	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Dang Wee	Lord	Ann. str	250	Aug. Heard & Co	
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tuck-mee	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	
Formosa	Morales	Spn. str	355	Remedios & Co	
Glensannox	Capello	Ita. str	948	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Hailoong	Punchard	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	
Indus	N. Stewart	Brit. str	2205	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang		Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kwangtung	Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	
Laonkai	D. d'Argence	Fren. str	180	F. Degenear	
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	
Madras	Bernard	Brit. str	1169	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Malwa	Geo. Hyde	Brit. str	1775	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Namoa	G. Westoby	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	
Norna	Reeves	Brit. str	603	Kwok Acheong	
Ocean Queen	Loredo	Fren. str	374	Landstein & Co.	
Patuxet		Amr. str	240	Aug. Heard & Co	
Powan‡	Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang ‡	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Scotland §	Washburn	Brit. str	1176	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Selica,	Minne	Brit. str	585	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
White Cloud §		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Yot-tung		Brit. str	332	Acheong	
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*					
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Abeslon	Ravnkilde	Dan. bk	201	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Albyn's Isle	Brown	Brit. bk	450	Order	
Aldebaran	Maack	Ger. bk	361	Siemssen & Co	
August Friedrich	J. Nielson	Ger. bk	367	Siemssen & Co	
Americana	J. O. France	Brit. sh	1046	D. Lapraik & Co	
Atalanta	Wm. Brown	Brit. sh	1140	P. & O. Co	
Atlantic	Gidlop	Dan. sh	576	R. S. Walker & Co	
Aurora	Plettner	Brit. bk	295	Chinese	
Balnagnith	Williams	Brit. bk	383	P. M. S. S. Co	
Bua Caso	Tams	Siam. bk	338	Chinese	
Candelaria	Rosado	Span. bg	407	Remedios & Co	
Condor	H. Kroll	Ger. bk	427	Siemssen & Co	
Dora	Petersen	Ger. bk	265	Melchers & Co	
Douglas Castle	Skinner	Brit. sh	677	D. Lapraik & Co	
Faugh Balagh	O'Keefe	Brit. bk	277	Carlowitz & Co	
Gravina	F. Pico	Span. bg	246	Remedios & Co	
Guinevere	Anthony	Brit. sh	879	Augustine Heard & Co	
Hohenzollern	M. Hashagen	Ger. bk	270	Melchers & Co	
Hongkong	Freudenberg	Siam. sh	636	Chinese	
Janet Stewart	J. Murdock	Brit. bg	202	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Johann Smidt	Hagemann	Ger. bk	400	Bourjau & Co	
Jylland	Dalberg	Dan. bg	268	John Burd & Co	
Kim-yeong-tay	C. Lange	Siam. bk	329	Chinese	
Kronprindessen	Caspersen	Dan. bk	377	John Burd & Co	
Lord of the Isles	Petrie	Brit. sch	317	Chinese	
Malvina	Kinge	Ger. bk	350	Order	
Mary	Brace	Brit. sch	247	Olyphant & Co	
Misti	A. Bertin	Fren. bk	432	Order	
Mount Royal	Berryman	Brit. sh	1028	Order	
Ocean	Janssen	Ger. bk	225	Eduard Schellhass & Co	
Oswingo	Roberts	Brit. bk	671	Order	
Pallas	Luders	Ger. bk	625	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Pepita	Aldecoa	Span. bk	269	Remedios & Co	
Presto	N. Ingena	Ned. bk	422	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Prince Alfred	Sim	Brit. bk	258	R. S. Walker & Co	
Rebecca Jane	A. Newton	Brit. bg	216	Chinese	
San Lorenzo	Ledesma	Span. bg	220	Remedios & Co	
St. Mary	Young	Siam. bk	411	Bonsco Co. Limited	
Sharperton	Dunn	Brit. bk	362	Order	
Sir Harry Parkes	Chapman	Brit. sh	806	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Scowcombe	D. R. Bolt	Brit. bk	585	Order	
Starlight	Benedictsen	Siam. bg	239	Chinese	
Star of China	A. Morison	Brit. sh	794	Order	
St. Bryocdale	W. A. Pearce	Brit. bk	302	Siemssen & Co	
Taffarette	Bourgess	Fren. bk	425	Russell & Co	
Telegraph	Burrows	Siam. bk	302	F. Degenner	
Union	Dupresne	Fren. bk	311	Order	
Villa de Rivadavia	Castillo	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	Manila
CANTON.					
Ningpo &c.	Ling-fong	Cocker	H.I.C.M.	g-b.	
	Man-nien-sing	Sum-shin-fat	H.I.C.M.	cor.	
	Mecca	Lawe	Brit. str	688	Olyphant & Co
	Ngan-tau	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.	
	Sui-Tsing	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.	
	Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.	
	Tu-an-lan	Le Bueh	H.I.C.M.	cor.	
	Tien-Po	De Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.	
MACAO.					
Tug Flying	Americo	Lanciotia	Peru. sh	1650	Order
	Cecilia	Riberio	Port. bk	533	Remedios & Co
	Courier	B. B. Alston	Brit. bk	385	Thos. Howard & Co
	Elly	Jong	Ned. bk	750	Ed. Schellhass & Co
	Fray Benlos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	471	Order
	Guillermo	Fabosdo	Peru bk	303	Order
	Juan	Stephen	Span. str	774	Order
East Coast	Macao	Lencioiva	Peru. sh	700	Order
	Canco Capan	Olaguibel	Peru. sh	903	Fernando Tuton
	Nuevo Providencia	Vidauvazego	Peru. sh	880	Raynal & Co
	Oracle	Erquiga	Peru. sh	1199	Order
Shanghai	Santa Sancha	Nunes	Port. bk	311	Rozario & Co
Swatow	Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str	140	A. Heard & Co., Agents
‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*					
SWATOW. *In port on 30th August, 1873.*					
	Anthony Gunther	Kohn	Ger. bk	465	Dircks & Kruger
	Auguste	Bernard	Fren. bk	344	Frewin & Co
	Baltic	Anderson	Ger. bk	316	Dircks & Kruger
	Gaviota		Brit. sch	150	Bradley & Co
	Georges Alfred	Guennou	Fren. bk	318	Dircks & Kruger
Laid up	Louise Margarite	Croix	Fren. bk	318	Frewin & Co
	Mille Tonnes	Garnier	Fren. sh	734	Frewin & Co
	Resolution	Garnier	Siam. sh	816	Master
	Sally	Sheehan	Brit. bk	290	E. Vincent & Co
	Wm. Turner	Vanderford	Brit. bk	431	E. Vincent
	Xaca	Balsen	Ger. sch	152	Dircks & Kruger
AMOY. *In port 19th August, 1873.*					
	Adolf	Hayward	Ger. sch	207	Petersen & Co
	Bob Tail Nag	Edwards	Brit. sch	170	Boyd & Co
	China	Schmidt	Ger. sch	200	P